THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 142. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Marshal MacMahon's Report.

Food Supply of Paris.

New York Fallen Building Disaster.

The Walleck-Fechter Quarrel.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Marshal MacMahon's Report—The Food Supply of Paris—The French Navy—Balloon Voyagers Lost.

The foreign mails by the Batavia contain the following stories and incidents of the war:—

WHAT MARSHAL MACMAHON SAYS.

The Weser *Gazette* says that Marshal MacMahon has written a report of the catastrophe at Sedan, which will shortly be published, in which he absolves the Emperor of all blame. He acknowledges that the Emperor left him always complete freedom of action, and that he (the Marshal) always intended to march upon Paris with his army. He made in consequence his movement on Rheims instead of going direct to Sedan, but at last he found himself compelled to obey the repeated orders of the Empress, who was influenced by Rouher and Palikao. These orders were given in a positive manner, and distinctly proved that the Empress placed the dynastic question above the national one.

THE FOOD SUPPLY FOR PARIS.

The following is from a Paris letter of the 25th ult., published in the London *Food Journal*:—

Bread is at present plentiful and cheap, thanks to the stock on hand of flour and corn, and the regulation of the authorities. As to dairy produce, eggs are worth half a franc each, and very difficult to procure; cheese is quite unknown; milk is almost as rare; butter—fresh butter—is worth about 8s. a pound, and a well-known restaurant keeper paid 320f. for 20 pounds last week. The Government has been able, to some extent, to supply the place of butter in cooking, by means of carefully refined suet and fat; but the quantity is far below the demand, and the price high. The want of milk is a serious annoyance. Paris ordinarily consumes between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 litres of milk per day; but since the investment there can scarcely have been a twentieth part of that quantity produced within the walls. The scarcity is well shown by the fact that the price of the small tins of preserved milk of the Anglo-Swiss Company are now worth, in the shops, more than 5f. each; indeed, a dealer asked me 5f. 75c., and said that he had only three tins left. Vegetables for a time were necessarily scarce and dear; but since the circle has been enlarged around us, by pushing back the enemy on three sides of the town, numbers of men and boys have been sent out to gather all that they could find, and the quantity must have been very large.

The following prices will have an interest:—Ham, 6s. 8d per lb.; Lyons sausage, 12s.; a goose, 20s.; a fowl, 15s.; a pair of pigeons, 10s.; a turkey, 52s. 6d.; a rabbit, 15s.; a carp, 20s.; an eel, 15s.; a plate of gudgeons, 5s.; 12 eggs, 3s. 10d.; a cabbage, 15d.; a cauliflower, 20d.; a bunch of carrots, 2s.; a pound of haricots, 4s. The last wholesale dealing in eggs was a fortnight since, and the price 300f. per 1000; they are worth nearly double that price now. When we approach delicacies the prices are fabulous. Choice preserved meats are worth almost any money. Veal and ham *pates*, 7f. to 25f.; *pates de foie gras*, 45f.; a turkey with forcemeat, 55f.; and so on.

The scarcity of provisions tells heavily on the poor, but the Government is doing all in its power in the way of assistance. It has placed considerable sums of money and supplies at the disposition of the twenty Mairies, and has established a number of new economic kitchens, which distribute more than 10,000 portions of food daily.

INSUBORDINATION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

In the French navy there appears to be as little subordination as in the army. The *Siecle* publishes the letter of an officer on board the Reine Blanche, which indulges in the severest expressions towards his captain for having neglected to capture German ships which came in sight. The *Siecle* not only regards this criticism by a naval lieutenant of his superior as quite a matter of course, but remarks that among the French captains there are still many who hold further resistance to the enemy useless, and have expressed an opinion that the members of the Government ought all to be shot.

BALLOON VOYAGERS LOST.

The crews of two Plymouth fishing sloops which, with a number of others, were fishing about eight miles south of the Eddystone Lighthouse on Tuesday night, November 29, were startled by the sudden appearance of a large aerial visitor hovering a few yards above masthead. The fishermen soon discovered that it was a balloon carrying lights and containing in its car some three or four persons. The *voyageurs*, who had probably mistaken the boats' lights for those of a town, shouted something which was unintelligible to those below. Then, apparently becoming conscious of unstable foundation beneath, the aeronauts threw out a quantity of sand, which caused the balloon to shoot rapidly up. The wind at the time was E.S.E., and the fishermen saw the lights for some distance going down Channel. It is probable that the balloon was started from Paris, and that the wind drove it to the W.N.W.; the Eddystone bearing in that direction from the beleaguered city, and being distant about three hundred miles "as the crow flies." The balloon, if it continued its track in the direction it was then proceeding in, would pass over West Cornwall, and the south of Ireland. But it is only too probable that in the darkness the land would be missed, and that in the wide Atlantic the unfortunate travellers have already found a grave.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEW YORK.

Fall of a Building—Shocking Loss of Life—Criminal Recklessness.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has the following particulars of the disaster in that city, which are in addition to the facts already published:—

Thirty-one days ago, November 14, Joseph P. Hale commenced, at No. 523 West Thirty-fifth street, the construction of a piano-forte factory, to be eight stories high, 25 feet front, and 200 feet deep, extending through to Thirty-sixth street. The walls were 16 inches thick at the base, and narrowed to 12 inches for the two upper stories. The plans and specifications were submitted to James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, and were approved by him. Before the walls were half way up, the builder, Samuel Cochrane, of No. 154 West Fifty-third street, informed Mr. Hale that, in his judgment, they were entirely inadequate to sustain the immense weight resting on them. He received for reply that it was none of his business, that the Superintendent of Buildings had approved of the plans and specifications, and that all that was required of him, as builder, was to go on and construct the factory in accordance with his instructions.

The work was carried on rapidly, that the building might be enclosed before cold weather, and had so far advanced that the walls were up, the greater portion of the roof was on, and the roofers were intending to go on with their job yesterday.

Soon after the carpenters commenced work in the building yesterday morning, they noticed that it swayed and creaked with every gust of wind. The high, narrow structure received the full force of the gale that was blowing from the west, there being no high buildings between it and the North river. The swaying soon became so violent that the carpenters, in alarm, fled from the building and refused to go back.

Soon after the workmen had left the building, it was struck by a heavier gust than before, and, swaying to the east, the wall on that side bulged outward, and with a crash, heard blocks away, the building toppled and fell, crushing two small buildings and burying the inmates beneath the ruins.

One of these side buildings was a one-story blacksmith shop, owned by George Flynn. His assistant, James Benson, was engaged in shoeing a horse at the time. Hearing the cracking of the large building, Flynn and his assistant rushed towards the street, and succeeded in gaining the sidewalk just as their shop was crushed to fragments. Benson received a severe cut on the head from a flying brick, but Flynn was unhurt. The house in the rear of the blacksmith shop was of brick, two stories in height, and was occupied by four families. Matthew Cairns, the proprietor, and his wife Mary lived on the second floor, together with John and Ann McCafferty, and their children, Robert L., aged 4½ years, Lizzie 2½ years, and William 6 months.

The lower floor was occupied by Joseph Hamilton and his wife, and by James and Mary Reilly and their family. All the women and children, and Cairns were in the building when the crash came. A few of those on the lower floor succeeded in getting out. The remainder were buried under the falling building.

Among the crowd congregated around the fallen building yesterday and last evening the feeling against Mr. Hale, the owner of the building, was very bitter, and threats were freely made that another building belonging to him in the neighborhood would be burned. So fearful were some of the owners of the property adjacent that these threats would be carried into effect, and their premises imperiled, that they applied to Captain Caffray for aid, and he detailed officers to remain in the vicinity of the threatened building, and prevent any incendiary attempt.

TROUBLE AMONG BOSTON ACTORS.

Fechter Accused of Insulting Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau—His Withdrawal from the Management of the Globe Theatre.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The troubles at the Globe Theatre have culminated in the withdrawal of Mr. Fechter from the management. The *Traveller* publishes a history of the steps which led to this result, the first of which is the following note:—

"PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec 13.—Sir:—It has come to my knowledge that on a recent occasion at the house of a friend in this city you presumed to address to my wife certain remarks disrespectful in their nature and utterly unworthy of a gentleman. Respect for the family whose hospitality you thus grossly soiled restrains me from expressing the contempt with which you have inspired me by tweaking your nose in public, but I take the first and only opportunity your careful seclusion of your precious person renders immediately available of saying upon my personal responsibility that I think you are what your conduct indicates you to be, a gross blackguard. I shall be at this hotel until 5 this evening, when I propose to return to Long Branch, N. J. Obediently yours,

"F. S. CHANFRAU.

"To Charles Fechter, St. James Hotel, Boston, Mass."

In reply to this Mr. Fechter says:—

"The above letter, which I have given *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*, speaks for itself. With regard to the question of gentlemanliness between Mr. Chanfrau and myself I leave others to judge, and will content myself by saying simply that one clause of Mr. Chanfrau's letter, to the effect that I have grossly soiled the hyspitality of any gentleman, is untrue; for, in the house of the gentleman referred to (undoubtedly Mr. Arthur Cheney), I always have been and am received as one of the family, and Mr. Cheney has too much manhood to receive in his house as a guest one who has soiled his hospitality; and, if you will for one moment consider that, since the time I clasped Mr. Chanfrau's hand before his departure from Boston, and his wife begged my leave—'immediately granted'—to accompany him to New York, whence she only returned to decline the performance of her duties, I neither have spoken to, or met, or seen the lady, you can form a notion of who is the real blackguard in the matter, and pronounce for yourself."

The next step is trouble with Mr. J. W. Wallack. Mr. Fechter sums up the matter in conclusion as follows:—

"This is the whole, plain, and candid truth. Let the public, the press, and my friends judge and decide. It was clearly my intention not to have considered the services of Mr. Wallack useless to the the theatre, provided he would have acted in the same kind and friendly spirit to me that I would have acted to him. I consider that I have acted the part of a true artist to him in my written proposition, which is unmistakable, in offering to alternate with him the parts 'Don Salluste' and 'Ruy Blas.'

"Mr. Wallack's services to the theatre, it will readily be admitted, would prove useless, should he do nothing but go to the box office every Monday morning and demand his weekly stipend without giving anything in return. I had no other views in assuming the management of the Globe Theatre (at a great pecuniary loss to me) than the benefit of art, the wholesome amusement of the public, and the pride and comfort of my hearty friend Cheney. The experiment proving tediously useless in the mean and petty jealous circle I have to work in, continually attacked by a clique no gentleman can face; and as I have no mortal reason for turning my poor self into a modern Hercules to carry the globe on my shoulders, I beg leave to retire, bowing my heartfelt thanks to the public, my friends of the press, and the patrons of the theatre, for the valuable and sustained support they have given me during my too short stay in a city I consider like my own home. I now beg leave to announce the last four weeks of the present management and of Miss Leclercq's and my performances in Boston.

"CHARLES FECHTER."

—They have been having a succession of mail robberies at New Haven and Hartford, Conn., during the past few weeks. On Saturday night the bag which contained the mail matter for Windthrop, Deep River, and Chester was stolen from the wagon while *en route* to its destination. No arrests have yet been made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	U S 5-20, 62 cp. cash	107½	100	sh Reading R.	48-44
100	sh Penna R.bs.	60½	100	do	2d. 48¾
100	do	60¾	200	do	c. 48¾
390	do	is. 60¾	100	do.	s10wn. 48¾
200	do	2d. 60¾	100	do.	s10wn. 48¾
45	do	is. 60¾	300	do	is.2d. 48¾
14	sh O C & A R.	46¾	100	do	b20. 48¾
100	sh Heatonville.	16½	100	do	s10. 48¾
24	sh Cam & Am R.	118½	100	do	c. 48¾
15	sh Leh V.c bill	59½	100	do	s30. 48¾
58	do	c&p. 59¾	100	do	s10. 48.44
300	sh Reading R.	48¾	100	do	is.s10. 48¾
200	do	is. 48¾	100	do	is30. 48¾
100	do	b54in. 48¾	200	do	c.is.48-44
100	do	48-44	100	do	s60wn. 48¾
500	do	s10. 48-44	600	do	is.b30. 48¾
100	do	s10wn 48-44	508	do	is. 48¾
100	do	s10 48-44	500	do	is.48-44
300	do	b60. 48¾	100	do	b54in. 48¾

SECOND BOARD.

200	sh Ph & E.	b60. lots	26¾	100	sh Read. b10wn. 48¾
100	do	b5. 26½	100	do	b10. 48¾
200	do	is. b40. 26¾	100	do	b60. 48¾
100	sh Leh Nav.	34¾	20	do	48¾
200	do	is. 32¾	100	do	b10. 48¾
300	do	is.b30. 33	100	do	is. 48¾
200	sh Read.	s60wn. lots	48-44	200	do. is.b10. 48¾
100	do	s60.	48-44	100	do b30. 48-69
600	do	is.s60wn	48-44	200	do b60. 48¾

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Havre no Longer Threatened.

The Bombardment of Paris

The Plan Again Abandoned.

The Luxemburg Question.

Prussia and the Great Powers.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported Capture of La Fere Contradicted

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The capture of La Fere is contradicted. General Faidherbe passed the town without attacking it. Several engagements have occurred in that neighborhood recently, which were generally favorable to the French.

Prussian Successes.

The report published yesterday that the Prussians had occupied Contres, Montrichard, and Romorantin, on the Loire, is confirmed by despatches received to-day.

French Reinforcements.

The *Moniteur* says that the French have been reinforced at all points.

The Advance on Havre Abandoned.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—The Prussians have entirely withdrawn from this section of the country. The roads are open again to Yvetot.

Arms for the French.

The steamship Erie, which arrived off the coast of England yesterday, has sailed for this port, though it is possible she may put into Cherbourg. She has arms on board for the use of the French. It is said that three hundred thousand French are drilling at Bordeaux.

Bombardment of Paris Again Postponed.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The *Provincial Correspondence* of this morning, in an article on the progress of the war, says that the proposed bombardment of Paris has again been postponed, because such a course at present would be detrimental to the military operations. The real object of the war and the interests of the army at this juncture are of paramount consideration; and unquestionably, at the right moment, the commander of the investing army will take such action as will fully insure immediate and future success.

The Luxemburg Difficulty.

The Prussian Government declares that the great powers of Europe have no right to concern themselves in the Luxemburg matter in the face of her plain violation of neutrality in the interest of the French. Prussia therefore has reserved to herself full freedom for her future course.

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for money and 91⅝@91¾ for account. American securities are quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 87¾; Ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks were quiet. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¼@8¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 30s. 9d for new.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A. M.—Refined petroleum 1s. 6¼d.@1s. 6¾d. Sugar quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—1 P. M.—Beef, 122s. 6d. Pork, 105s.

LONDON, Dec. 15—1 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., Dec. 15.—A most disastrous conflagration commenced at 3 o'clock this morning on the east side of Middle street, in Wiscasset, and destroyed all the buildings on the south side of Main street, crossing Water street to the river, in all about twenty-five stores and eleven dwellings. The following are the principal sufferers:—E. C. Philbrick, Jesse White, Jr., Miss S. B. Hilton, Joseph Dall, Emma Dodge, Richard Blinn, F. B. Neal, W. P. Lennox, Eber Perkins, Nathaniel Lincoln, M. C. Boyd, Joseph Lambert, Warren Lowell, L. Dickinson, S. S. Young, J. C. Henderson, and V. Greenleaf. The fire broke out at Jesse White's store. The estimated loss is $100,000.

The Cotton Market.

NORFOLK, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull; low middlings 13¼@14c.; net receipts, 2114 bales; exports, coastwise, 2324 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock 7988 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings, 14c.; net receipts, 1755 bales; exports coastwise, 736 bales; sales 2000 bales; stock, 57,104 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; good ordinary, 12½c.. Net receipts, 1767 bales. Sales, 1000. Stock, 44,142.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Lieutenant Nichols has been ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Pa., and Lieutenant Lisle to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Master Thomas N. Lee has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Nipsic.

FROM NEW YORK.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—An engine on the New Jersey Central Railroad ran off the track at the drawbridge over Newark Bay last night. The fireman was killed, but no other persons were injured. It will require two weeks to repair the damage to the bridge, and for at least two days the navigation to Newark will be obstructed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Cotton dull; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales 12,000 barrels Wheat quiet; sales 45,000 bushels new spring at $1 38@1 39; red Western at $ 44@1 46; white Michigan at $1 50. Corn firmer; sales 29000 bushels new mixed Western at 75@77c. Oats firmer; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 60½@61c. Beef steady. Pork inactive. Lard heavy; steam, 11¼@12Mc; kettle, 12¾@13c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Army Bill.

Mustering Out of Officers.

The Venezulean Claims.

The Cabinet Troubles.

Boutwell and Akerman.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Paris in Darkness.

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Times* of to-day, in an editorial on the Luxemburg question, says it is not England's duty alone to resist the absorption of Luxemburg by Prussia, and thinks that perhaps Prussia may be satisfied with that acquisition, and forego the taking of Lorraine from France. A Cabinet council will be held to-day, which is expected to define the attitude of England.

The French Government has prohibited the navigation of the Seine.

The Catholic Defense Association of Londonderry has been dissolved by order of the authorities.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—A levy of six men in every thousand throughout Russia has been ordered, to replace the men lost to the army in consequence of shortening the term of service in the conscription of 1867.

Collision.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—The steamship Fire Queen, from New Orleans for Liverpool, came in collision with and sank the bark Drydens, of North Shields, in Queenstown harbor. The Fire Queen put back to Queenstown, and grounded.

Paris in Darkness.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A despatch in the *Times*, dated Berlin, Dec. 14, states that the supply of gas in Paris has given out, and the city after sundown is in total darkness. The confusion consequent on this adds very manifestly to the horrors of the war. The darkness is favorable to the desertion of the besieged, and detachments of French soldiers are stationed at all outlets of the city to stop deserters.

Duke Bismarck.

There is a well-founded rumor that Bismarck will probably be created a duke.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mustering Out of Army Officers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Secretary of War was before the House Military Committee to-day urging them to act favorably on the Senate bill extending the time for the mustering out officers under the Army act. He says the situation of affairs is such that it will be impossible to muster out the officers as required by the act until next July.

The Opposition to Boutwell.

The story to-day is, that the announcement of the resignation of Boutwell was a little premature. Publication of it, however, has developed the fact that a strong influence is at work to get him out of the Cabinet, and the President has been appealed to, on several occasions, to make a change. This pressure comes chiefly from the West, though there is a good deal of opposition from the East.

The Venezuelan Claims.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has come to the conclusion to report a joint resolution authorizing the President to send a sufficient force to Venezuela to collect the claims due our citizens which that Government has heretofore refused to settle. It is understood that this action of the committee has been requested by the Secretary of State.

Nominations Opposed.

The nominations of Mr. Kramer, the President's brother-in-law, as Minister to the Hague, and Mr. Root as Minister to Chili, hang fire in the Foreign Relations Committee. Both are opposed by Senator Sumner on the ground of fitness.

Assignment of Officers.

The Secretary of War will issue an order to-day reassigning army officers under the new law. There is a good deal of anxiety among officers to know their fate under the new bill.

Attorney-General Akerman

left for Georgia to-day to vote at the election. It is understood that, whether he is elected to the Senate or not, he will retire from the Cabinet during the winter. He states to his friends that the place is not agreeable to him. His successor, it is said, will be Senator Williams, of Oregon, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

Another Version of the Boutwell Trouble.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Boutwell this morning, in conversation with several gentlemen of the press, good-naturedly alluded to the various reports of disagreement between the President and himself, saying that, on the contrary, the relations between them were altogether friendly, and that as far as he knew there were no intervening questions which disturbed their official connection. This is in harmony with the authority from the Executive Mansion yesterday, for contradicting the reports involving the Secretary's resignation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Bold Attempt at Bank Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—About 2 o'clock this morning a building in Wickford, occupied by the Wickford National Bank and office of the Town Clerk of North Kingston, was found to be on fire. An explosion had been heard a few minutes previously. It proved that the bank had been entered by robbers, who started the outer door of the vault and then exploded powder to complete the work of explosion, which set the building on fire, which was entirely consumed. The bank funds were in the inner chest and safe. The town records, covering a period of 160 years, are destroyed. There is some clue to the robber, for whose arrest a reward of $1000 is offered.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Stocks very excited. Money 7@7 1-32d per day. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 66; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90¾; Erie, 23½; Reading, 97¾, ex div.; Adams Express Co., 64¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 45½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 14½c.; low middling, 14c. Flour firm and active. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and stock scarce; white, 73@74c.; yellow, 74@74c. Oats higher at 52@53c. Provisions flat and nominal; mess pork, $20; bacon, clear rib, 13½c.; shoulders, 11½@12c.; hams, 18c.; lard, 13@13½. Whisky quiet at 93c.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The "New Party Movement."

Drake's Reply to Schurz.

Important Army Order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Drake's Reply to Schurz.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Senator Drake is making a telling reply to the speech of Senator Schurz. Thus far it is conceded the advantage is on the side of Drake. The latter took up Schurz's speech and replied to it in detail, making strong points as he went along. The Senate galleries are crowded and Senators are giving Drake universal attention. He will occupy all day.

The Income Tax.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report against the income tax, in accordance with Boutwell's request, it is believed that the bill will pass both houses abolishing the tax.

The McGarrahan Case.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided to summon as witnesses the Private Secretary of President Lincoln, to sign land patents, in the McGarrahan case. The object is to prove by him the genuineness of signatures attached to the land warrants in favor of McGarrahan, signed during the Lincoln administration.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—David H. Mason, to be Attorney for the District of Massachusetts; Joel C. C. Winch, District Judge of the Eastern District of Texas; Henry C. Hicks, Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas; James E. Callaway, of Illinois, Secretary of Montana Territory; Alexander H. Connor, of Indiana, Governor of Idaho Territory; John Murphy, of New York, Consul at Payta; Victor Barthow, Consul at Cairo, Egypt; Isaac Sisson, Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Important Army Order.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following order was promulgated to-day from the headquarters of the army:—

First. By direction of the Secretary of War the principal department and the station of Superintendent of the Cavalry Service will be transferred to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. Carlisle barracks will be maintained as a sub-department for the reception of parties of recruits from the rendezvous dependent on this department, whence they will be transferred in detachments of from fifty upwards to the principal depot under the Superintendent's instructions.

One captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and fifty privates will be stationed at the Carlisle depot. All the records and property properly belonging to the principal depot, and all other officers and enlisted men, will be transferred to the St. Louis Arsenal. This order to take effect January 1, 1871.

The rendezvous dependent on the Carlisle subdepot will be, until otherwise directed, at Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg.

The rendezvous dependent on the St. Louis depot will, until further orders, be at Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

Second. The Eastern Superintendency for the infantry will remain as at present, the station of the superintendent at New York city, principal depot at Governor's Island, New York. Rendezvous, until otherwise ordered, at Boston, Providence, New York city, Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Third. By direction of the Secretary of War, the Central Superintendency will be discontinued. The depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be given up. The depot and office of the superintendent will be transferred to the St. Louis Arsenal. The public buildings and such property as is not moved to St. Louis from Newport Barracks will be left in charge of the ordnance sergeant and such small detachment of the permanent party as the superintendent may deem necessary to insure their safety until otherwise disposed of. This order to go into effect January 1, 1871.

Fourth. The Western Superintendency will be re-established with the station of Superintendent, and the principal depot at St. Louis Arsenal. It will embrace the following States:—Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, Missouri, and Kansas. For the present rendezvous will be kept at Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Marietta, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, Madison, Keokuk, Wheeling, and St. Louis.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indian Council at Ockmulgee.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The *Republican* has the following special from Ockmulgee, Indian Territory, dated the 12th inst.:—An interesting meeting took place at the capital yesterday, in which nearly all the Indian delegates to the National Council, and Indian commissioners Farwell, Lang, and Campbell, were present. The meeting took a religious and philanthropic turn in behalf of the well-being of the Indians. Speeches were made by Messrs. Lang, Campbell, Farwell, Hoag, and Miller, in which the present movement here was strongly approved.

Mr. Campbell urged civilized tribes to conciliate the wild tribes and prevail on them to follow their example. The meeting was very impressive, and Mr. Lapliere, of the Chicago delegation, returned his thanks for the sentiments expressed by the Commissioners, and he expressed his own desire to advance the views of the Government as far as practicable. The council assembled this morning to take up the resolution in relation to the organization of a territory. The plan, it is thought, will meet with the general approbation of the council. The Commissioners will be in attendance, and to-morrow, the 13th, they take an early start for home, via Fort Gibson.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ice in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The river is full of floating ice, and the New York boats have not arrived to noon, having grounded just below the city.

Writ of Error in the Case of a Condemned Murderer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Lawrence Sullivan, yesterday sentenced to be hanged, was to-day granted a writ of error to stay proceedings by Judge Ingraham.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Bank Robbery.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 16.—The North Berwick National Bank was broken open last night. The thieves took everything that could be of value to them, including a horse and carriage.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obituary.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—George Davis, a prominent Israelite of this city and a millionaire, died this morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Drake that he had on this 15th inst. transmitted to the Governor of Missouri his resignation as a member of the Senate, to take effect on the 19th inst.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from William F. Wells, George T. Bigelow, and many of the most eminent merchants of Boston, averse to the proposed annexation of San Domingo, setting forth their belief that the same would be a great calamity to this country, leading to great frauds and corruption, and probably to a war with the French part of the island, which could only be avoided by the subsequent purchase of that part, and the government of which would involve a large annual expenditure without any compensating results, the effect of which would be a widespread belief that the present war tax on incomes was kept up for the purchase of foreign territory. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely the various bills for the abolition of the income tax. Upon his request, the said bills were placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill making an appropriation for revenue cutters. Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Thayer, for the relief of Rear-Admiral Henry Ward.

By Mr. Williams, to extend the benefits of the Donation law of September 27, 1850, to certain persons.

Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Scott, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in advance of the engineers' report on the subject relating to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge; and, on motion of Mr. Cole, concerning the improvements of the harbors of the ports of Wilmington and San Diego, Cal.

The bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company being before the Senate on motion of Mr. Cameron, objection was made by Mr. Bayard to any further chartering by Congress of private corporations other than in the District of Columbia. Aside from the question of the power of Congress, he doubted the expediency of its exercise as leading to endless legislation of a similar character. He feared Congress was about entering upon a flood-tide of such legislation, because if the inducements of greater convenience in exemption from local and State legislation was held out by Congress, corporations of every grade would hasten to take advantage of it.

Mr. Cameron spoke of the importance of the company to the Government in the transportation of its bonds and money, and its reliable character.

An amendment, suggested by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was adopted, making the corporations individually liable for the debts of the concern.

The bill was generally discussed until after the expiration of the morning hour by Messrs. Boreman and Casserly against it, and Mr. Buckingham, in explanation of its character as a simple act of incorporation without any special privilege or immunity from taxation.

An amendment by Mr. Bayard prevailed, subjecting the property of the company wherever situated to taxation under State laws, and the bill finally passed. Ayes, 31; nays, 16.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession relative to organized bodies of disloyal and evil-disposed persons in the State of North Carolina which have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States or the denial to United States citizens of the equal protection of the laws and their rights under the Constitution; and also what murders and outrages for political purposes have been committed by such organizations.

Mr. Pomeroy remarked that one hour of the day the Senate was for general amnesty, and the next Senator were after Rebels for killing Unionists.

The resolution was agreed to.

At 1:20 P. M. the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Schurz' resolution looking to general amnesty, and Mr. Drake was awarded the floor for the purpose of replying to the speech of his colleague.

After alleging that, for the introduction of a personal controversy and a local political contest into the Senate of the United States his colleague was entirely responsible, he said his motive in replying was not merely with a view of his personal vindication, but that of as noble a party as ever held the destinies of any State of the Union.

The extraordinary and remarkable speech of his colleague was without provocation. He could not conceive why the hosts led by his colleague who had had their victory when they trailed the Republican banner of Missouri in the dust, should not have been content with their triumph upon the soil of that State, but seek to carry it before the nation.

Criticising the reference to himself that thirteen years before he had objected in the slavery interests to a political candidate in Missouri, he attributed the motive for the statement to a desire to hold him up before a Republican Senate and the nation as an object of condemnation and distrust. But supposing he had been a pro-slavery man in 1857, did that constitute a justification of his colleague's act in 1870? Though for ten years a penitent, his colleague could not pardon him for his sin.

Mr. Schurz here desired to interpose a word of explanation, but Mr. Drake declined to give way, remarking that his colleague had over four years of Senatorial term remaining in which to answer him after he had gone hence.

Mr. Schurz—I merely want to tell my colleague I forgive him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Drake expressed his appreciation of his colleague's unexpected outburst of clemency, adding that in his opinion it was better to be a new Republican and a faithful one than an old and treacherous one. (Applause in the galleries, which the Vice-President promptly suppressed.)

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend the seventh section of the act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana. Referred.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Postmaster-General to communicate the actual cost to the Government by the thousand of the stamped envelopes furnished under existing contracts, and the price at which they are sold by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Mercur, of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill repealing the third section of the act of July 16, 1870, to provide compensation for grand and petit jurors in United States courts, such section having been enrolled by mistake. Passed.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, introduced a bill to encourage ship owning and ship building in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill proposes to admit to American registry all ships over two thousand tons burden, wheresoever built. Also, to admit free of duty ship building and engine materials to be used in the construction of ships of over two thousand tons. The latter to be admitted to the coasting trade, but the former to be excluded from it. Also, to allow ship stores to be supplied free of duty to vessels engaged in the foreign trade.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. Porter, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from some twenty-five persons chiefly residing in Virginia, and from W. K. Turner, of Nashville, Tenn., Judge of the Davidson County Court, which position he holds in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Maynard moved to strike out the name of W. K. Turner, because he had accepted an office for which he was disqualified, thereby subjecting himself to the penalties provided in the fourteenth amendment.

The motion was rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 111; nays, 53.

The following are the names of persons relieved:—From Virginia—Albert E. Chappell, Littleton R. Edwards, Joel M. Temple, O. M. Winston, Richard E. Thornton, D. Thornton, T. G. Barham, W. D. Cabell, W. H. Hudwell, George T. Peers, Jackson Godby, W. T. Taliferro, James H. Shue, John L. Caldwell, Clifton G. Hall, Alexander B. Cochran, John N. Davis and N. B. Jones.

From Louisiana—Alexander O. Blackham.

From Alabama—John B. Appling, George P. Kinsey, William P. Kelly, and W. E. Bradley.

From Tennessee—W. K. Turner, of Nashville.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Hooper, regulating the duties on sugar. He explained that the only change which the bill proposed in the existing law was striking out the words "raw or Muscavado," so that sugars may be classed entirely by their number.

The Secretary of the Treasury had called the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means to the subject, and the committee had had before it a great many experts in sugar. It was impossible to construe the law as it stood, and therefore it was recommended that the proposed change be made. Instead of prescribing the mode of taking samples, the bill also proposed to leave that matter to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wood commented upon the loose legislation of Congress which rendered it so frequently necessary to amend the laws. The bill was passed.

Mr. Shanks, of Indi

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

HOW MUCH REVENUE, AND HOW COLLECTED?

From the N. Y. World.

The revenue resolutions introduced by Mr. S. S. Cox, on Monday, are criticised by the *Evening Post* with more candor than judgment. Mr. Cox's resolutions, as transmitted by the Associated Press, run thus:—

Resolved, That the ordinary expense of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt and a reasonable sum for the reduction of the principal, should not exceed $100,000,000 a year; that the money raised by taxation should not exceed $250,000,000 a year; $125,000,000 to meet the interest and $125,000,000 to go to liquidate the principal of the public debt.

That the existing revenue system should be abolished, and the sum deemed proper to be raised by internal taxation assigned in just proportions to the several States, to be collected by the authorities thereof and paid into the National treasury.

That import duties should be levied with a view to revenue only, not for the purpose and with the effect of protecting particular classes, trades, and individuals at the expense of the people.

That there are many dutiable articles, as salt, coal, etc., which should be entirely free; and others, such as lumber, pig-iron, etc., on which the duty should be greatly reduced; and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of embodying these principles in a bill to be reported to the House.

We hope to find that the first of these resolutions is misreported, although the *Post* indorses it in the form given. We suspect an error because the resolution as it stands is inconsistent with itself, and, if correctly reported, is not defensible. It would be a mistake to raise $125,000,000 a year for the extinction of the public debt. The proposed limitation of the ordinary annual expenses to $100,000,000 is excellent. The next clause of the first resolution "that the money raised by taxation should not exceed $250,000,000 a year," has also our hearty approbation, if that sum is meant to include the *whole* annual taxation. But in that case, instead of $125,000,000 for interest and an equal sum for the extinction of the debt, only $25,000,000 would be applied to the latter object. This, in our judgment, is quite enough; and we hope to find that the total taxes proposed by Mr. Cox amount to only $250,000,000, of which $100,000,000 are for ordinary expenses; $125,000,000 for interest, and the balance of $25,000,000 to go towards the extinction of the debt. If, as we suspect and trust, this is the true reading of the resolution, it is unobjectionable, practical, and statesmanlike. Our first object should be an equitable and well-adjusted system of taxation, with as light burdens as are compatible with the national obligations; when such a system is once in successful operation, the growth of our population will yield a constantly increasing surplus which may be applied to the extinction of the public debt.

The *Evening Post* dissents, at some length, from the second of these resolutions. We do not wish to be understood as indorsing it; but the objections of the *Post* are weak and untenable. We insert its reasoning on the chief head of dissent:—

"The Constitution permits direct taxes to be apportioned by Congress among the States, but only in the proportion of their representative population, but does not permit any taxes to be apportioned on any other basis.

"Now the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a careful estimate of the annual receipts of internal revenue, under existing laws, from each State, excluding sales of stamps; and he tells us in his annual report that New York, with a population of 4,370,000, will pay $20,863,000 per annum, or at the rate of $4'78 for each inhabitant; while the six States of Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Kansas, with almost precisely the same population, will pay $265,000, or at the rate of 22 cents for each inhabitant; less than five per cent., or one-twentieth, of the rate of national taxation in New York.

"Even if it be admitted that our system of taxation is peculiarly severe upon the centres of wealth and trade, it is yet certain that this distribution of the levy is far more just than one founded on population, under which such States as those named would have to raise three dollars for each inhabitant, or nearly fifteen times as much as now. This is plain, if the nature of the taxes levied be considered. They are mainly raised from spirits, ale, tobacco, special duties on trade, and incomes. If only the taxes on spirits, ale, and tobacco were retained, they must needs be collected where the articles are manufactured, or not at all. And, by a distribution among the States, on the constitutional basis, those States in which there are few manufactures of the kind, or none, would be burdened beyond endurance."

Plausible, but foolish. This reasoning leaves out of view the obvious fact that taxes on articles of consumption are ultimately paid by the consumers. The money paid into the Treasury by the distillers, brewers, and tobacconists goes into the price of their goods. They get it back from their customers, and these again from *their* customers, until at last the whole burden falls on the users of liquors and tobacco. States abounding in distilleries, breweries, and tobacco manufactories *seem* to pay a disproportionate amount of the taxes, but they really pay only in proportion to their consumption. If the people of Arkansas are as much addicted to whisky and tobacco (which is probable) as the people of New York, they contribute their full proportion to the revenue, even if there be not a distillery or a cigar manufactory in the State. Mr. Cox's proposal to apportion the tax therefore involves no such injustice as the *Post* tries to set forth.

Mr. Cox's evident aim is to abolish the expensive system of Federal collection. Every State has necessarily its own machinery for levying and collecting taxes; and the same officers could collect the Federal taxes without additional expense. The Federal system would not be so very costly if assessors, collectors, and detectives were appointed only where distilleries, breweries, etc., are actually located. But this would never do; because if there were large sections of the country without such officers, they would abound with illicit distillation. It is necessary to spread a network of revenue officers and spies over the whole country, although the bulk of the internal revenue is collected in a few localities. Mr. Cox's resolution aims to sweep away the whole expensive system, and devolve the collection on the State officers. The change would bring a twofold relief. Besides saving the compensation of the Federal tax-gatherers, there would be a still greater saving in the cost of taxed articles to consumers. Take whisky, for example. The tax is paid by the distiller. He charges the dealer who buys of him not only the tax which he advanced, but a reasonable profit on it; and this dealer charges the next with a profit on both the tax and the preceding profit; a process repeated at every transfer of the goods, until the article is enhanced to the consumer by at least double the amount of the tax. For every dollar that goes into the Treasury at least two dollars come out of the pockets of the consumer. Mr. Cox would have the people pay no more than goes into the Treasury.

We are not sure that his proposition is expedient, but are willing to see it debated, and to let it stand or fall as it may, or may not, approve itself to shrewd, practical minds when it has been thoroughly canvassed. Apportioning taxes by this method is provided for by the Constitution, and is no novelty in practice. The *Post*, in a second objection to Mr. Cox's proposition, says it involves the principle of State coercion. This objection is shallow and inconsiderate, sanctioned neither by constitutional law nor history. If a State does not prefer to collect a direct Federal tax, the Federal Government can collect it in that State through its own officers. But experience has thus far shown that States in the Union prefer the collection of such taxes through their own officers. It is not probable that any State would refuse to collect a Federal tax, when the certain consequence would be its collection by Federal officers. There would be no coercion of the State authorities; they would collect the tax voluntarily, if at all; and there is no reason to doubt they would prefer their own officers.

We confess, however, that we attach less importance to this change than to the reduction of the revenue to a limit not exceeding $250,000,000, and a revision of the tariff upon revenue principles. Even if we were fully convinced of the expediency of State collection, we are not sure that we should not prefer two or three years successful operation of lower and better distributed taxes before attempting the other reform. It has no necessary connection with the reduction and readjustment, and might easily be passed as a separate measure on its own merits whenever the public judgment should deem it expedient. As it is a subject on which there will be difference of opinion among those who favor the other reforms, it would perhaps be wiser to disconnect it from measures with which it has only a remote alliance.

We have received the *Congressional Globe* containing Mr. Cox's resolution, and find that we were correct in suspecting an error by telegraph. He does not propose to apply $125,000,000, but only $25,000,000, annually towards the extinction of the debt.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The questions involved in the maintenance or removal of political disabilities do not seem very difficult of solution. The disabilities are not the product of vindictiveness or hatred, but arose out of the exigencies of the situation consequent upon the suppression of the Rebellion. They are precautionary, not penal, in their character. They were called for by the circumstances through which the country was required to pass in consummating the policy of reconstruction. At no period has there been any general disposition to uphold them a day longer than they appeared to be essential to the application and success of a broad national policy. The most influential Republican Senators and Representatives have again and again affirmed their desire to remove all disabilities, so soon as the condition of the country rendered the proceeding safe. The convention which nominated General Grant for the Presidency placed the whole question on that ground. It affirmed the wisdom and justice of amnesty, leaving the matter of time for the consideration of the party in Congress.

It is idle, then, to dwell on the abstract merits of amnesty. The Senators and Representatives who discuss pending propositions as though some great favor were to be conferred, forgot that the Republican party has already proclaimed the expediency of the course sustained in one branch by Mr. Schurz and in the other by Mr. Farnsworth. The resolution offered by Mr. Schurz covers the whole ground:—

"*Resolved*, That the qualifications and disabilities imposed upon persons lately in Rebellion against the Government of the United States were dictated by imperative public necessities, and not by a spirit of hatred or vindictiveness, and that as soon as such public necessities cease, due regard for the fundamental principles of our system of government, as well as every consideration of sound statesmanship, demands the removal of those disqualifications and disabilities."

When the time comes for action, the considerations which dictate the removal of disabilities also dictate the doing of it in the most acceptable manner. It is possible to spoil a measure in itself intended to be beneficial by exacting ungenerous conditions, or by displaying a grudging, vindictive temper. If amnesty is to be granted at all, let it be granted graciously. Reservations and provisos aimed at particular classes of influential men take from the proceeding all semblance of magnanimity. If it is not prudent to restore the entire South to the full privileges of citizenship, let the case be so understood. Those concerned must abide the advent of a more auspicious day. On the other hand, if we have reached a point at which danger to the Union may be considered passed—if we conclude that the condition of things anticipated by the Chicago Convention has been reached, and that amnesty may therefore be conceded without fear—then let the belief be so tendered that it shall help to obliterate the remnants of ill feeling, as well as to perfect the restoration of the Union.

Judged by these standards, General Butler's bill is most objectionable. Either it goes too far, or it does not go far enough. Practically it acknowledges the expediency of amnesty. Its operation, however, is so fettered by conditions that it will aggravate the irritation it is intended to allay, and so frustrate the very purpose of the policy to be applied. It will inflict more wounds than it will heal, and will be regarded by a large body of the Southern people as an insult, rather than as a pledge of reconciliation and peace.

Has the time arrived when any legislation on the subject is desirable? It is for Congress to supply an answer. Missouri, which more than any other State has tested the efficacy of disabilities, has pronounced in favor of their removal. We believe that the prevailing opinion throughout the North and West, even among Republicans, sustains that decision. The conviction gains ground that proscription is no longer necessary, and that the South, having been restored to its place in the Union, should be made to feel that the animosities kindled by the Rebellion are fast dying out. The Union is safe now, without the aid of disabilities. Those who still suffer from them are not thereby divested of influence. The status which marked them out for proscription confers upon them social and political weight, whether there be amnesty or not. Shall we provoke those men into unrelenting enmity by excluding them from the privileges of citizenship, or constitute them living examples of the generosity and conscious strength of Republican statesmanship?

NEW JERSEY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The revolution recently wrought in New Jersey, whereby a Republican delegation in Congress, in Senate, in Assembly, and a decided popular majority, are secured, carrying with them a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, from a State which gave a majority of thousands against Lincoln and against Grant, will prove permanent or transitory according to the spirit in which its opportunities are improved. If the new Legislature shall prove as corrupt and as facile as its predecessors to the behests of the great railroad corporations which have hitherto ruled and shamed the State, then the story of Republican ascendency will soon be told. If the people shall discover that their interest is held paramount to the banquets and bribes of the chartered monopolists, they will take care that the authors of this salutary change shall not soon give place to the tools of the great companies.

Nearly half the area of New Jersey is today unimproved. Millions of acres of warm, facile, level land, which ought to be growing vegetables and fruits for the great cities on either side, are surrendered to scrub oaks and stunted pines, and scarcely more useful to mankind than when this whole country was peopled by naught but red savages three centuries ago. The soil of South Jersey is, for the most part, light and thin, and needs heavy applications of fertilizers to fit it for profitable culture. The marl which will render it productive underlies in abundance a considerable portion of that region; but its great bulk renders the use of railroads indispensable to its adequate distribution. The farmer who must wagon his marl over deep, clogging, sandy tracks through the wilderness for ten to twenty miles, rarely or never does or will apply enough of it to fit his land for growing the crops which his markets require. Quite often, he scratches a bare subsistence from a hundred acres, when a tenth of it, adequately fertilized, would insure him a generous income. Thousands after thousands have given up in despair and migrated to the West, abandoning lands on which crops might be grown as amply and cheaply as in the great valley and sold for twice as much, if they had enjoyed facilities for cheaply fertilizing their lands from the marl-beds not twenty miles distant.

The needed railroads would be rapidly constructed if the legislation of the State favored them. What is needed is a general law authorizing, under proper safeguards, such roads to be built wherever capital can be found to construct them. If this consummation can be hastened and assured by a prospect of sharing in the carrying trade between this city and Philadelphia, the interests of New Jersey imperatively demand that this prospect be held out. Had there never been a monopoly of this trade accorded to the Camden and Amboy combination, there would have been not less than four through lines in operation this day, as there are four distinct lines (by Hartford, by Norwich, by Providence, and by Fall River) between this city and Boston. Under this policy, the population of New Jersey by the census would have been at least a quarter of a million more than it is, her annual production one hundred millions greater, and her wealth immensely more. The past cannot be recalled; but the monopoly has expired by limitation; and it should now be established, as a corner-stone of New Jersey's policy, that wherever capital can be found to construct a railroad, there it may be constructed, and may carry all that offers on such terms as the parties may agree upon.

The great companies are powerful and wealthy. They can afford to spend half a million per annum at Trenton to maintain for a season their gainful monopoly. They need no re-enactment of that monopoly in terms; it will serve them to have each successive Legislature bribed not to charter any road that can compete with them for the through traffic. The people will comprehend this, and will scrutinize the non-action as well as the votes of the two houses and their Railroad Committees.

As to the election of a United States Senator, let the first man who offers, no matter how obliquely, to pay money for votes, be exposed and rendered infamous. The State needs her strongest man in the Senate—one who will be heard and felt in opposition to the pending attack upon the policy of protection to home industry. Through all her mutations of politics, New Jersey has stood firmly by the policy of protection, and her recent rapid growth in population and wealth is largely due to the triumph of that policy. Other States have some leading interest—iron, cotton, woollens, or some other—New Jersey has a hundred diverse branches—pottery, glass, rubber, cotton, silk, saddlery, etc., etc.—which separately may be weak, but collectively are potent; and their prosperity depends upon the maintenance of protection. That her voice in the next Congress should be heard and heeded by the whole country is the dictate at once of her well-being and of her just renewn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 12m Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 9 ftu tjl0 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tjl0 Cashier.

☞ NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—Application is about to be made to his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a PARDON for JOHN HASSAN, Jr., convicted of larceny, and now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. [12 14 3t*

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 29th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 28th. F. H. TROTTER,
12 14 wfm6t Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.
12 14 6t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 mwf t j10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf8

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 20 tf No. 119 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millions dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p6

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison.	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 43.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 $500,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0 1am
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1'50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 eos5p

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

PICTURES of every character. Engravings, Chromos, etc. etc.; New Moonlight Photographs; Views in Southern India.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

SWISS CARVINGS, embracing almost everything, at moderate prices, ranging from 50c. upwards. Direct importation from Interlaken. The celebrated

ROGERS GROUPS,

Sole Agency. Two new subjects now ready.

PORTFOLIOS. EASELS. New Folio-Stands, with our excellent patent fastening.

EARLES' GALLERIES, open at all times, free.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 513 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

CIDER, CHAMPAGNE CIDER (EXTRA QUALity), Wholesale or by the Barrel.
HENRY F. NIEMANN,
12 14 4t* No. 108 S. WATER Street.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 809 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m*

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 909 S. FIFTH St.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The chairman of the convention to revise the rules of the Republican party announces the appointment of the following committee, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the convention:—Joseph A. Bonham, Eleventh ward; William Calhoun, First; William C. Besselievre, Second; Joseph T. Pratt, Third; John A. Shermer, Seventh; Alexander P. Colesberry, Eighth; William B. Mann, Twelfth; Thomas Cochran, Thirteenth; Charles B. Barrett, Fifteenth; Samuel F. Gwinner, Eighteenth; William Rittenhouse, Nineteenth; P. A. B. Widener, Twentieth; Louis Wagner, Twenty-second; S. Haworth, Twenty-fourth; Christian Kneass, Twenty-seventh.

—Yesterday Coroner William Taylor received from Jonathan H. Pugh, Commissioner of Markets and City Property, an official notice of the passage of the ordinance of Councils regulating the Morgue, approved December 3, 1870.

—The thirty-second anniversary of the Philadelphia Bible Society took place last night at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at the southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets.

—Jonathan C. Miller, colored, who died suddenly on Tuesday last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was well and favorably known to many of our citizens. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been recently elected by the Grand Lodge "Grand Sword Bearer." The deceased was also one of the Council of Nine that held the Thirty-third Degree. He will be buried on Sunday morning by his fellow Masons, the funeral to start from the Masonic Hall, South Eleventh street, where the body will be placed previous to the ceremonies.

—Yesterday afternoon, while men were at work on the foundations of the new Catholic Church at Costesville, Chester county, a portion of the embankment gave way, burying Patrick McFadden, brother of the pastor of the church, injuring him so severely that he died in a short time. The deceased is about twenty-one years of age, and was a student in St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county. He was on a visit to his brother, there being a vacation at the college.

—The will of John M. Pleis, recently admitted to probate, contains the following bequests:—$1000 to the Germantown Lutheran Orphan Asylum, and $500 to St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brown and St. John streets, for the benefit of the needy old men of the congregation.

—Caroline Paul, the aged lady who cut her throat yesterday morning, died last evening at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Institution for the Blind at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon:—

President—Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.; John C. Cresson, Anson V. Parsons, Casper Morris, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary—William R. Lejee.
Recording Secretary—J. Sergeant Price.
Treasurer—Robert Patterson.
Consulting Physician—J. Forsyth Meigs, M. D.
Consulting Surgeon—Thomas G. Morton, M. D.
Managers—J. Francis Fisher, Morris Patterson, John Wiegand, Napoleon B. Kneass, James S. Biddle, Edward Townsend, John J. Lytle Caleb Cope, E. S. Whelan, Charles E. Lex, James H. Hutchinson, M. D.; Francis W. Lewis, M. D.; Alexander J. Derbyshire, John Cadwalader, Jr.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Welland Canal was closed yesterday for the season.

—As yet there are only seven contested election cases for consideration in the next Congress.

—A severe wind storm prevailed in New York city and vicinity yesterday, causing considerable loss to life and property.

—There will be no change in the administration of the Treasury just at present, but such an event is looked for at no distant day.

—The House of Representatives of North Carolina yesterday sent a committee of three to the bar of the Senate to impeach Governor Holden, and it is thought that articles of impeachment will shortly be submitted.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM PARIS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE—PARTICULARS WANTING—REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE ADVANCE ON TOURS AND HAVRE—SURRENDER OF MONTMEDY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Dispatches from Havre report that that city and Honfleur are quiet. A force of 30,000 men has been thrown out to confront the Germans. Havre is filled with war material and there are a number of gunboats on the Seine. From Honfleur it is reported that no Prussians had been discovered by the French scouts. The American steamship Erie, from New York, with American arms for the French, is off Cowes, where she will be conveyed by a French man-of-war to a French port. The American ambulance at Paris is extolled as a model of efficiency and curative success.

General Chauzy, at Blois, is receiving reinforcements from Coutre. The Germans are near Tours, and offer battle on both sides of the river. General Faidherbe, with the twenty-second corps, having recaptured La Fere, Ham and St. Quentin, is moving on Laon. Manteuffel has abandoned his attack on Havre, and is moving south to aid Frederick Charles. A sortie from Paris is hourly expected.

Hoyle's cotton mills at Bolton have been burned.

Anxiety about the result of the Luxembourg affair causes much depression in business. The new German loan is already quoted at a premium.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 5 P. M.—The Prussians have certainly occupied Blois, but the report that they were at Tours is not confirmed.

An official report of the surrender of Pfalsburg, states that 52 officers, 1839 men and 63 guns were captured with the fortress.

Montmedy has also surrendered to the Germans. The besiegers did not bombard the town as was reported. They battered the walls with solid shot, and as soon as they had effected a breach, the place capitulated.

LONDON, Dec. 14, midnight.—It is reported that Fecamp, twenty-one miles northeast of Havre, has been occupied by the Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—[Special to the New York Telegram.]—A dispatch from Brussels, dated December 13, states that the *Echoda Luxembourg* has the following announcement: "England agrees to the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia, in order that the Prussians may thereby be induced to abandon all their pretensions to Lorraine. The maintenance of neutrality is still warmly and fiercely discussed in all the journals, and even the threatened violation of it is regarded with the most determined opposition."

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—The following news is official. There have been no serious engagements since December 10. The evacuation of the triangle formed by the towns of Vernueil, Bazolles and Dreux is confirmed. In the "Seine Inferieur" the enemy seems to be withdrawing. Dieppe has been free since December 11. Evreux and Sergulgny have been occupied by the Germans. A number of small engagements are reported to have occurred, in which the French were successful. On the left bank of the Loire the Prussians occupy Cantres, Mont Richard and Remorantin.

The government has announced that the ports of Havre and Dieppe are not open to neutral vessels.

Prisoners assert that the losses of the army of Prince Frederick Charles during its combats with General Chauzey have not been less than 20,000 men, and that the villages in the neighborhood are filled with wounded.

There is no communication with the north of France. The journals here demand prompt elections to the Constituent Assembly.

News has reached here that the Prussians surprised, at Chambord, some Mobiles and francstireurs. It is asserted that the Prussians have not injured the chateau of Chamberd.

It is reported that the Prussians have bombarded Blois, and now occupy one of the fauxburgs of Tours. Gambetta was there when the Prussians demanded its surrender. He ordered the defence of the city, and had the bridge over the Loire blown up. The defence was needed to secure the safety of the force under General Chauzey, which moved toward the west, where it will be heavily reinforced, and resume the offensive.

Bourbaki is ready to resume the offensive. Gambetta repeats his statement that Bourbaki's forces are in good condition.

The report that the Prussians are at Tours is contradicted.

An Alencon dispatch says that the Prussians retreated from Verneuil and Dreux toward Chartres and Versailles.

Dispatches from the east show a number of minor successes for the French.

The presence of Sheridan and Burnside at Constantinople is commented upon in diplomatic circles here.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—Rumors are circulating here that a sortie of greater proportions than the last has been made from Paris, and has met with unexpected success.

The following is official:

HAVRE, Dec. 14.—The Prussian force which was preparing to attack this city is hurriedly retiring.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14.—It is officially announced that France has not refused to take part in the conference on the Eastern question of the neutral Powers. It is understood the presence of France is necessary, and they are now seeking a way to bring it about. They know that Prussia has refused to treat with this government unless it is backed by the Constituent Assembly, and in order that such body may be elected they are endeavoring to procure an armistice between Prussia and France, on conditions which will allow the revictualling of Paris.

The statement by some journals that Minister Gambetta had taken steps for a cessation of hostilities is inexact.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 14, evening.—The government here has as yet given to the public nothing official from Paris. The excitement in the city is intense. People are coming from all quarters to hear news of the great sortie which they believe has taken place at Paris. It is said an aid-de-camp of Gen. Trochu has arrived here.

A review was held here to-day of the battalions which are about to reinforce the army of the Loire.

An immense number of troops, well equipped, were on the grounds.

The Franc-tireurs are very active, and we hear of their exploits in all parts of the country.

The Garibaldians have inflicted heavy losses in killed and wounded on the enemy in the Eastern Departments, and have hindered his progress. The government has made Ricotti Garibaldi a member of the Legion of Honor.

Tours is no longer menaced. The enemy is retreating toward Paris. Gambetta is not coming to Bordeaux. He has gone back to the army of the Loire, and will remain with it for the present.

CAEN, Dec. 14.—A balloon from Paris landed today at Honfleur, with dispatches and letters, which have been forwarded to their destination.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The session of the Prussian Diet opened to-day. The royal speech, which was read by one of the Ministers, admits that the success of the war against France is due to the patriotism of the people, and promises that the budget will be submitted at the earliest moment possible.

WILHELMSHOHE, Dec. 12.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The ex-Emperor is in perfect health and takes exercise every day, afoot or on horseback. He declares that he will never return to Paris by military power, that the people four times approved his election, and that they alone have the right to restore him.

He further declares that with his own knowledge the Duke d'Aumale had for years persuaded the Orleanists to enter the army, and hence the opposition of the officers to the restoration of the Empire.

PRESENTATION.

A Recognition of Munificence by the Workingmen of Philadelphia.

A prevailing idea among Americans is that for an article to be really elegant, it must come from some of the great marts of Europe. That this idea is a mistaken one, none who have ever visited the palatial residence of Dr. Wilson C. Swann, No. 1512 Walnut street, will question. For twenty years this gentleman has placed his time and money at the disposal of the citizens of Philadelphia, and at the present day his rooms and halls are graced with the most elaborate and elegant specimens of art and mechanical skill that can be found on this continent, and all the production of Philadelphia artisans. To attempt to describe a tithe of the ornaments which beautify the walls of Dr. Swann's residence would be a task entirely beyond the limits of the columns of a daily newspaper, for on every hand, in every niche, nook, corner, and crevice, stands or hangs some mark of the handiwork of a mind of taste and genius. Statuary in bronze, stone, wood, and ormolu meets you at every step, while the walls are fairly gorgeous in their display of paintings and carvings of the richest character.

Twenty years of unostentatious labor, twenty years of encouragement to the generally unappreciated artisans of this city, have at length found appreciation in the hearts of men who have found in Dr. Swann a true friend, and last evening a company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at his residence to present a slight token of the high position which he occupied in their esteem. Besides the men whose patron Dr. Swann has long been, there were a number of well-known public gentlemen, and whatever the company may have lacked in numbers it certainly made up in *bonhomie*, the ladies unquestionably adding much to the occasion.

About 9 o'clock the guests were invited into the library, and a few moments after the committee, headed by E. M. Drinkhouse, Esq., came forward, carrying with them a most elegantly-wrought silver pitcher, made expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Kirk & Son, of Baltimore. The article weighs nearly one hundred ounces, and is of sterling fineness, standing over twenty-one inches high. A graceful swan rests quietly on the upper surface of the handle, while fancy's fairest dreams of castles and pagodas, surrounded with flowers and vines of exquisite finish, give the lower portion a most elegant and graceful appearance. In front is the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO DR. WILSON C. SWANN
by the
Mechanics and Workingmen of Philadelphia,
As a slight token of their high respect and good feeling.
December, 1870.

The guests having all assembled, Mr. John Hulme came forward, and in a few remarks, in which he feelingly referred to Dr. Swann as being at the head of the patrons of art in Philadelphia, as well as one of the most important auxiliaries, if not the leader, in erecting the drinking fountains with which the people of this city have been blessed during the past summer, presented the testimonial in behalf of the class of men who would ever hold the memory of Dr. Swann dear to them. In concluding, the speaker said:—

In presenting this token of respect I hardly know whether it does most honor and credit to the donors or the Doctor. The latter, we all know, cares nothing for the intrinsic value in dollars and cents of any gift he may receive, but he does carefully appreciate the sentiments thereby conveyed. It is honorable to the former, as illustrating the very sensible desire to promote good feeling and fellowship between capital and labor.

With a brief acknowledgment of the compliments conveyed in Mr. Hulme's remarks, the Doctor spoke as follows:—

RESPONSE OF DR. SWANN.

Mr. Hulme and Gentlemen:—I cannot express the deep emotions of my heart in receiving this evidence of your appreciation of my poor efforts in promoting the welfare of the mechanics and workingmen of this city, and the complimentary manner in which you, sir, have been pleased to convey the sentiments of those you represent. If I could feel that I deserved this distinguished compliment at your hands, I might retire to my rest to-night the happiest and the proudest of men. But, gentlemen, I fear you do me too much honor. I fear you overestimate the services I have rendered you in your noble calling, and the benefits you have derived from my encouragement of home industry and talent. Be this as it may, this beautiful tribute convinces me, at least, of your respect and kind feeling, and, as such, I shall ever esteem and value it, and I beg you to accept my most grateful thanks.

Since my residence in this city, now over twenty years, it has been my pleasure to develop the genius and skill of our own mechanics and workingmen in every branch of their profession. As a proof of this you have only to look around through these spacious halls, where, at every glance, you will see some striking object of their ingenuity and handiwork, and I am sure you will agree with me that no city in this Union has ever produced more distinguished examples of masterly workmanship.

Gentlemen, I am often astonished at the little encouragement given by the wealthier portion of our citizens to the mechanics and workingmen in the city of Philadelphia. We stand pre-eminent as the first manufacturing city in the United States, and our beautiful shops are filled with the choicest specimens of Philadelphia art and other objects of luxury and taste, but only to discourage the trade and break the hearts of the enterprising men who collect them together. These very goods, which our people ignore, are often sent to New York, after fruitless efforts to dispose of them here, and there bought at an increased cost and brought back again under false colors, and heralded from house to house as the latest and most fashionable European styles. This ignoring of our own productions is discreditable to our people, and I regret to be obliged to allude to the fact.

If one-half of the treasure spent annually in New York in the furnishing and decoration of our palatial dwellings were distributed among the mechanics and workingmen of Philadelphia, we would soon build up a name for our city, and make it the workhouse of all that is useful, ornamental, and beautiful, and open the door to an enviable competition and enterprise which would give life to a large class of our citizens, and bring gladness and joy to every fireside.

In conclusion, permit me to add, in the words of the immortal Webster, the following beautiful sentiment:—"If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten for all eternity."

I thank you again for this beautiful tribute, and wish you, from the bottom of my heart, every happiness and prosperity in your various callings.

At the conclusion of Dr. Swann's remarks the guests were invited down stairs, where an elegant repast had been prepared. After the inner man had been refreshed, toasts were in order, and speeches were made by the following named gentlemen:—L. P. Ashmead, Esq., Colonel A. L. Snowden, Lorin Bledget, Esq., Colonel William M. Runkel, and others. Among the toasts were:—"The United States of America," responded to by Mr. Hulme; "The Mechanics of Philadelphia," responded to by Lorin Blodgett, Esq.; and the "Ladies," responded to by Colonel Snowden. A beautiful basket of flowers was presented to the lady of the Doctor by a committee of mechanics, but owing to her long indisposition she was unable to appear.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Education asking for an extra appropriation of $82,000 to pay for the increase of teachers' salaries.

Also, one from James Work, Assistant Commissioner of Highways, asking that the place of election in the Third division, Third ward, be changed to Front and Catharine streets. The petition was granted.

Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Law Committee, reported a resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the petition of the owners of the brig Home, asking for damages caused by the detention of that vessel at quarantine last summer. Agreed to.

Also, the same committee reported in favor of the appointment of two additional City Solicitors and a messenger for that department. The salaries of the assistants are to be $1750 and $1500 respectively, and the messenger $750. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance granting permission to George L. Frick to lay a railway track across Phillip street, above Norris street, Nineteenth ward.

The members then proceeded to Common Council chamber, where, in joint convention, they elected Hiram Horter and Wm. Rittenhouse, assistant Commissioners of Highways.

A bill from Common Council, making an appropriation of $29,275 to pay the expenses of the Board of Revision of Taxes for 1871 was concurred in.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution that the rule requiring Councils to adjourn at seven o'clock be suspended for the balance of the year. Agreed to.

Mr. Barlow submitted a resolution that the iron fence surrounding Penn squares be placed around the parade ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward, when the railing is taken down. Passed.

The ordinance to increase the salaries of the Chief of Police, Fire Marshal, Register of Water Department and Chief Clerk in the Treasury office was taken up.

Mr. Fareira moved to amend by increasing the salaries of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of Highways.

After considerable discussion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Barlow, chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning, reported an ordinance appropriating $2660 for the cleaning of streets in the Twenty-second ward. Referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr. McElvaine called up the bill to promote the improvement of the paved streets. It provides that a tax of four dollars shall be paid on all horses, the amount to be used for the improvement of the carriage way pavements.

The same gentleman moved to amend by excepting those used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Agreed to.

On the yeas and nays being called there were 12 yeas and 12 nays. So the bill was lost.

The tax rate bill was taken up.

Mr. King moved to refer to the Committee on Law, to report next Thursday, when it will be made the special order of the day.

Bills from Common Council were then considered. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Louis Wagner in the Chair.

A communication from the Board of Health was received, submitting the following resolution, as passed by the Board, was read and referred to the Committee on Highways:

Resolved, That the condition of the summer road, from Belmont avenue to north side of Mount Olivet Cemetery, Twenty-fourth ward, is a nuisance, prejudicial to the public health, caused by the failure of the Highway Department to open properly the gutters upon said road, and that in the opinion of this Board the nuisance is of such a character as to require the immediate attention of the proper department of the city.

Mr. H. Huhn offered a resolution providing for a joint convention of Councils at four o'clock, to elect an assistant Commissioner of Highways, vice James Work, resigned. Agreed to.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

The bill making an appropriation to the Police Department for 1871, as amended in Select Council, was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Bardsley called up the bill appropriating $54,450 to defray the expenses of the police and fire alarm telegraph for 1871. An amendment to insert $900 for an operator at Chestnut Hill was agreed to—yeas 42, nays 1. The appropriation for 1871 is $3025 in excess of the appropriation for 1870.

Mr. Hanna moved to resume the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the points of difference to the ordinance to create and organize a paid fire department. Agreed to—yeas 36, nays 1.

The report of the committee was read, which has previously been reported.

Mr. Hanna moved to adopt the report of the committee.

Mr. Huhn stated that he was very sorry that he was compelled to vote for the bill as it stood. Select Council had had its own way, and he desired to enter a public protest against the obnoxious portions of the bill, whereby the thirty new members of Council to come in next year had no vote in the election of the Commissioners.

Messrs. Nickels and Logan opposed the report and the bill in toto.

Mr. Hanna favored it.

Mr. Stockdale moved to postpone the consideration of the report until the first Thursday in January, whereupon Mr. Hanna moved the previous question, which was agreed to.

The main question was then put on the adoption of the report, and it was adopted by 35 yeas to 12 nays. This passed the bill.

Mr. Hall moved to reconsider.

Mr. Allison moved to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays being called, the motion was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 12.

Mr. Bardsley moved to proceed to the consideration of the ordinance making an appropriation for the Department of City Controller. Passed.

Also, the consideration of the ordinance making an appropriation for the Department of City Railroads ($8800). Passed.

Mr. Bardsley presented a report of the Finance Committe, making the annual appropriation for the clerks of City Councils. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance making the annual appropriation for the Department of Steam Boiler Inspection. Postponed.

The chamber then passed an ordinance authorizing the City Treasurer to make a temporary loan of $600,000, to pay interest on the funded debt of the city. The loan is for four months, bearing six per cent. interest. Yeas 35; nays none.

On motion of Mr. Bardsley, the chamber proceeded to the consideration of an ordinance appropriating $122,424 to the Department of Markets and City Property, for expenses during the year 1871, being a decrease of $60,000 from the expenses during 1870. Passed.

Mr. Hall, on leave, presented a report from the Committee on Finance, making an appropriation to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund during the year 1871. Postponed.

Bills of Select Council were then taken up.

Bill making appropriation to Law Department. Passed.

Also, a resolution authorizing the construction of certain turn-outs on Thirty-fourth street. Concurred in.

Also, a resolution to pave Byana street. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, bill granting permission to construct a connecting railroad on Philip street, near Norris. Referred to sub-committee on railroads.

Also, a resolution of instruction to the city solicitor. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution directing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad to place a flagman at the crossing on Orthodox street. Referred to committee on railroads.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the repairing of Susquehanna avenue, and appropriating $4,000 therefor, damaged by the laying of a water main. Postponed.

Also, an ordinance for the government and protection of the Water Department.

On motion of Mr. Hetzell, the bill was made the special order at 4 P. M., on next Thursday.

After the consideration of some further bills from Select Council, the chamber adjourned under the rule.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7 18 | MOON SETS..... 0 4
SUN SETS..... 4 33 | HIGH WATER..... 7 48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn.	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Merrimack	Rio Janeiro.	New York	Nov. 25
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 30
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 3
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Dec. 3
Hansa	Bremen	New York	Dec. 3
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 3
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec. 6
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Tybee	St. Domingo.	New York	Dec. 7
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 17
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Nestorian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 17
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 17
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Dec. 17
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 17
North'n Light	New York	Havana	Dec. 17
C. of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Dec. 19
Hy. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Panita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, George C. Corson & Co.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Hutchins, New Orleans via Key West, Com. J. H. Strong.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Richmond, Va., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Fannie W. Johnston, Marts, Richmond, Va., Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Brig J. Cofill, arrived on Wednesday fm Windsor, N. S., is consigned (vessel) to B. Crawley & Co.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 15—A. M.—One ship still in sight off the Brown; the other left during the night, doubtless in tow. In harbor, two schrs.

P. M.—The ships Research and Eliza McLaughlin are both visible up the bay this P. M.

The America has returned to the Breakwater.

Arrived, pilot-boats Howard and Cope, and Coast Wrecking Company's schr.

A three-masted steamer passed southward at 11:50.

Wind N. W., blowing rough. Thermometer, 46.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. schoolship Mercury, Girard, cleared at New York yesterday for Teneriffe and a cruise.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, for Liverpool, cl'd at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Baltimore, Vockler, for Bremen, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, for Havana via Nassau, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, for New York, s'ld from Galveston 12th inst.

Steamer Catharine Whiting, Howes, from New York, at Mobile 12th inst.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Steamer Panther, Hughes, hence, sailed from New Bedford 13th inst. for Portland.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 12th instant.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Galveston 7th inst.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, uncertain, was at Marseilles 1st inst.—has been reported sailed 10th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schr Othello, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, sailed from Savannah 12th inst. for Jacksonville, in ballast.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, was at St. Martins 1st inst. for New York in 2 days.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence, at Edgartown 11th inst., and remained 5 P. M. for Milton.

Schr Open Sea, Coombs, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 10th inst.

Schr Rhodella Blew, Hart, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Pomona, from Philadelphia, has foundered at sea, says a London despatch of the 14th inst. The crew have landed at Plymouth.

Ship Jamestown, Call, from Savannah 12th inst. for Liverpool, has on board 5421 bales upland cotton, weighing 2,596,192 pounds, valued at $391,136-34.

Br. steamer Ottawa, Archer, from Liverpool for Baltimore, ashore at Thomas' Point, has a cargo of rails for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The captain arrived at Baltimore, 13th inst., to procure assistance in getting her off. Several tugs and a steamer were immediately sent down, and it was thought would succeed in getting her afloat on last Wednesday.

Br. bark Georgianna, Barnes, from Rio Janeiro for Mobile, before reported wrecked outside the latter port, went ashore on the night of the 9th inst.; vessel and cargo supposed a total loss. The Georgianna was 455 tons register, built in 1855 in Liverpool, from whence she hailed.

Brig Joseph Howe sailed from Liverpool Sept. 29 for New York, and has not been heard from since.

The disarrangement to the machinery of steamer Leopard, hence, towed into New Bedford 12th inst., consisted of the breaking of the crankpin. It will take several days to repair the machinery.

Advices from Jamaica to the 10th inst. report the arrival of the Southampton steamer. The Government contemplates the erection of a dock at Kingston, and taxing shipping to meet the outlay.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage will SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH,
} Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS.

Books for Young Readers,
BIBLES,
Devotional Books,
REWARD CARDS,
Picture Books for All Seasons,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 14 wlm td31

GROCERIES, ETC.

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

BUNCH LAYER RAISINS AND SULTANA RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, SPICES, SWEET CIDER, WINES, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 4 1

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 729 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street. Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER, 12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 tf§ DIXON'S No. 91 S. EIGHTH Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 91 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 tf§

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 16, LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN AND BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH. Shakespeare's historical tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.
Hamlet.....EDWIN BOOTH
Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE—THE STRANGER and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
The Stranger.....EDWIN BOOTH
Saturday Night—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
To conclude with THE FLYING SCUD.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 16,
BENEFIT OF MaS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
Schiller's play of
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as.....Mrs. Haller
E. L. DAVENPORT as.....The Stranger
To be followed by Tobin's elegant Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as.....Juliana
E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Rolando
C. R. THORNE, Jr., as.....Duke Aranza

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1870.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

It is much easier to begin a war, and even to win brilliant victories, than to terminate an angry conflict by an advantageous and permanent treaty of peace. In our own contest the American people were repeatedly disappointed, through a succession of years, in the expectation that this or that movement would precipitate a decisive conflict. And unhappy France, in spite of all her defeats and humiliations, still stubbornly postpones a final surrender. While she has lost the power to face her foes in the field, she seems to have acquired the negative military virtue of not knowing when she is beaten, or of at least not acknowledging the force of the most terrible martial logic. With starvation staring in the face of Paris, the gay capital still prefers scant and revolting fare to submission to the invaders. The Germans, in turn, in spite of their immense military superiority, apparently lack the power to bombard Paris, and they are compelled to wait the slow but sure action of famine, and to submit to all the dangers and inconveniences of a protracted siege. Recent events have demonstrated that neither the army in Paris nor the Army of the Loire, nor both combined, can hew a pathway through the German forces. They have also indicated that the invaders are strong enough to sally forth in various directions, to menace either the French seaports or the temporary capital, while Paris is held as in the grip of a vice. But still passive resistance is maintained even though France fails to do anything positively to rid herself of the invaders. The most probable result is that Paris will soon yield from the same causes which proved potential at Metz, and the Germans will strenuously endeavor to derive every possible advantage from her enforced capitulation, as it is plausibly conjectured that they will compel the Parisian branch of the Provisional Government to consent to territorial concessions as the price of the rescue from starvation of the people under their immediate control.

We said months ago that the only true way to bring order out of chaos in France was to establish legitimate authority by the election of a Constituent Assembly, and the necessity of holding such elections is now becoming very apparent to the French people. If they fully empower a body of representatives to speak and act for them, they will be able to make the best terms of peace that are possible under present circumstances, or, if they are determined not to yield to adverse fate, to infuse increased energy into their military operations.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The question of a Paid Fire Department was settled yesterday, so far as Councils are concerned, by the passage of the bill in the Common branch, by a vote of 35 yeas to 12 nays, and the signature of the Mayor is now alone wanting to make it a law, and to make the Volunteer Fire Department a thing of the past. The bill now in the hands of the Mayor is in its essential features a good one, although the most ardent advocates of a Paid Fire Department do not pretend that it is perfect. The great point now is to to get a paid department established and to put an end finally and forever to all further controversy on the subject. If the bill passed by Councils is found by practical experience to have any weak points it will be comparatively easy to remedy them here hereafter, but none of the objections as yet urged against it have been of sufficient moment to demand very serious consideration; and the principal opposition to it has been on the part of the volunteer firemen, politicians who desire to make use of them, and a few old fogies who make it a rule to protest against any changes in the ancient order of things, no matter how much difference there may be between the necessities of the city to-day and those of the Revolutionary era. Leaving the question of efficiency out of consideration, the creation of a Paid Fire Department is the only method by which the abuses of the volunteer system can possibly be remedied, and it is demanded imperatively as a check on outlawry, and for the protection of the city.

An impression has been created that Mayor Fox intends to veto the bill passed yesterday, for political reasons. We do not believe that the Mayor has ever seriously entertained any such idea, and there is no doubt that he will comply with the wishes of a large majority of his fellow-citizens of all parties by signing the bill promptly. Mayor Fox is a public-spirited citizen, and although he makes a mistake in connecting himself with such a Heaven-forsaken organization as the Democratic party, he has given repeated evidences of his desire to advance the best interests of the city. The Mayor knows as well as any one that the Volunteer Fire Department has become an unbearable nuisance, and we have too much confidence in his good sense and his honest desire to serve the public to the best of his ability, to believe that he has any intention of aiding to prolong its existence. It would be an act of folly for the Mayor to veto the bill, for a Paid Fire Department will inevitably be created, and a veto would in all probability have the effect of inducing the Legislature to take the matter up, which would certainly be more damaging than beneficial to the Mayor's future political prospects.

The Republican Rules.—The committee of fifteen which was ordered by the convention for revising the rules of the Republican party has been announced at last. Mr. Ruddiman, the president of the convention, took his time to it, and did not favor the public with the list of the committee until some very peculiar motives which influenced him had "exhausted" their force. After such an almost interminable delay, the advocates of party reform had the right to expect a committee made up of persons entirely unobjectionable; but their expectations have not been fully realized. Yet some sort of a committee is better than no committee at all, and Mr. Ruddiman's committee is a great deal better than it might have been. We trust that the gentlemen named by him will go to work at once, and with a sincere desire to devise a scheme of party organization that will be a decided improvement upon the present one. A radical reform is needed, and a half-way reform will be no better than no attempt at reform at all.

Hon. D. T. Jewett, who has been appointed by Governor McClurg to succeed Mr. Drake as Senator from Missouri, is a St. Louis lawyer, about sixty-five years of age, and a personal friend of the outgoing Senator. A few days ago it was reported that Mr. Jewett, if appointed to the vacancy, would vote for whatever his predecessor favored. This may be all proper according to the Drake school of statesmanship, but most people would think that Drake should be content to preside over the Court of Claims and refrain from dictating the course of his successor in the Senate.

Montmedy, the capitulation of which is announced in last night's cable telegrams, is a small fortified town on the river Chiers, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, in the Department of Meuse. It was defended by a wall and extensive out-works, and has made a stubborn resistance. The Germans have been besieging it ever since the battle of Sedan.

NOTICES.

You Can Buy
Clothing
Better and Cheaper
of
Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
Than anywhere Else.
They Will Not be
Undersold
Under
Any Circumstances.

Carbon Reverberatory Heater.—Warranted to be the *cheapest, most durable, efficient, economical,* and *convenient* hot-air furnace, for general use, ever offered to the public.

It is a *perfect gas-burner* and *radiator,* as will be demonstrated to all who will call and see it in operation.

McCoy & Tyson,
No. 1210 Market street.

The Star Nickel-plating Works have become one of the institutions of the city, and are constantly thronged with visitors to examine the process of this wonderful mechanic art.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

Holiday Groceries.

Crippen & Maddock,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

Now offer to the citizens of Philadelphia and surroundings one of the largest and best assortments of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered in Philadelphia,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

White Almeria Grapes

In fine order,

Only 31 Cents per Pound.

And in kegs at wholesale price.

The Finest Assortment of Raisins

For Table and for Cooking.

FINEST DOUBLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, only

$2·00.

FINEST SINGLE CROWN RAISINS, in quarter boxes, only

$1·90.

NEW CURRANTS, CITRON, LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL,

FIGS IN LAYERS.

FINEST QUALITY OF FRESH NUTS,

As Grenoble Walnuts, Paper-Shell Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Cream Nuts, etc. etc.

CHEESE OF FINEST QUALITY,

Such as Stilton, Cheddar, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Edam, Parmesan, Pineapple, Pat Brick, etc. etc.

Canned Goods

Of every description, fresh and in finest order.

POTTED AND PATE GAME, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, ITALIAN SAUSAGE.

NEW CROP FRENCH PRUNES,
NECTARINES,
FRENCH PLUMS.

NEW CROP QUEEN OLIVES, very fine, by gallon or quart.

MARYLAND SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new and fine.

Black and Japan Teas,

In small boxes, at 30 per cent. reduction,

And a large assortment of every delicacy belonging to the trade on hand at the lowest price, and to families in packages unbroken at wholesale rates, delivered carefully and free of charge.

Crippen & Maddock,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

1t4p] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS.

Seasonable Luxuries

FOR THE TABLE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE

At the Old Stand,

SOUTHWEST CORNER

BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

Offers a very large and attractive stock of the Finest Fancy and Staple Good Things for the table that can be found in the city. The finest quality of

FRUIT AND NUTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Stewart's Broken Candy, Fresh.

Citrun, Currants and Raisins, for Cooking.

Canned Fruits, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, Etc.

Very Large Layer Figs.

Finest Bordeaux Prunes, in Small Jars.

Florida and Havana Oranges.

Lady Apples, for the Christmas Tree and Table.

Duchess and Bartlett Pears, in Cans.

Queen Olives, very Perfect, by the Gallon or Quart.

Preserved Meats and Potted Game.

CHEESE.

Stilton, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Edam, Cheddar, Gruyere, Octagons, Pineapple, Imitation English, Parmesan and Cream.

Genuine Imported Cordials.

All the Popular Brands of Champagnes,

AT AGENTS' PRICES.

English and Scotch

Ales and Stout,

At $2·25 per dozen.

Old Madeira Wines. All Grades of Sherry.

PORT WINES,

Of the best we can import.

Our specialty is TABLE SHERRY in cases of 20 gallons at $2 50 per gallon by the cask and $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

FINE CIGARS,

And everything wanted for the table that can be had to suit any and all tastes

At the Lowest Prices

It is possible to sell them for. And we trust, with a determination to meet every one with prompt and courteous attention, to merit a large patronage from the public.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

S. W. CORNER BROAD and WALNUT STREETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

IT IS GETTING LATE IN THE SEASON!

A WORD IN SEASON!

NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME

To lay in all the Winter Clothes you want. Go to

GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,

And see how cheap they are closing out the

FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.

Every Stitch is to be Sold!

The immense Stock of Ready-made Goods and of Piece Goods ready to be made up is offered At Prices far below those of Any other house in the city.

Men of Philadelphia!
Boys of Philadelphia!
Now is your opportunity!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Open this day a large invoice of

Pink Coral Jewelry

Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.

They will also open on Monday next an invoice of

English Fancy Goods,

Including a fresh supply of

Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.

Their stock of

PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES

Superior to that of any previous season.

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

11 22 tf4p

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.

PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870.
RANGE OF PRICE FROM $50 to $1000.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. Gould. PHILADELPHIA.
Wm. G. Fischer. 12 10 13t 4p

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STONE, CAMEO, plain onyx and solid gold sleeve buttons at reduced prices.

ISAAC DIXON,
12 15 6t* No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.

HEAVY REDUCTION.

Grand Final Sale.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

Stock Still Further Reduced in Prices.

Must be closed out immediately without regard to cost or value.

Prices Fixed for the week commencing Monday, December 12,

Are so low that a perfect clearing out is expected. Purchasers will be astonished at the

LOW PRICES AND GREAT BARGAINS.

DRESS GOODS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, December 5,

WE SHALL ARRANGE ON

SPECIAL COUNTERS

AN

IMMENSE PURCHASE

TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS,

A Large Line of

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS

AT

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

A FEW QUOTATIONS:

Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c.

One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37½c.

Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits.

Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.

Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c.

Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37½c.

Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 30 inches wide, for Suits at 75 cents. These goods are worth $1·50.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co.,
No. 18 Wall Street, New York. No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

1 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NEWEST DESIGNS

IN

LACE CURTAINS

AND

LAMBREQUINS.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

GIRARD ROW.

FINE BORDERED SHADES,

With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

10 12 wfm3m4p

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,

PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,

Together with a great variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 1m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Booth as "King Lear."

Mr. Booth played "King Lear" last evening at the Walnut to a large audience, and earned the cordial thanks of every lover of dramatic art by restoring Shakespeare's text. Leaving poetry and propriety out of the question, the tragedy as Shakespeare wrote it is so much more effective in representation than Tate's adaptation that it is disgraceful the latter should have kept possession of the stage so long. Mr. Booth's impersonation of "King Lear" is artistic in an eminent degree, and it is based upon an intellectual and scholarly conception of the character. Not a point is missed from first to last, and in many of the scenes Mr. Booth's interpretation throws a new light upon the character. As an artistic whole it surpasses the "Lear" of Mr. Forrest in many particulars, Mr. Booth's exquisite taste in costume and "make-up" rendering his impersonation much the most picturesque of the two and the most satisfactory to the eye. Where Mr. Forrest, however, is greatest Mr. Booth is weakest, and his performance, very excellent as it is, lacks the one thing necessary to make it great—inspiration. "King Lear" is a valuable addition to Mr. Booth's *repertoire*, and although it is not his best *role*, it is one that admirers of the Shakespearian drama can witness with much pleasure.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Hamlet."

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when Mr. Booth will appear in *The Stranger* and *Katherine and Petruchio*.

To-morrow evening Massinger's comedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be performed, with Mr. Booth as "Sir Giles Overreach."

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. Scott-Siddons will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate "Mrs. Haller," in *The Stranger*, and "Juliana," in *The Honeymoon*, supported by Mr. E. L. Davenport in both pieces.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *As You Like It* will be represented.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will take a benefit this evening, and will personate "Joe Ferris," in the drama of *Across the Continent*.

AN ENTERTAINMENT for the benefit of the National Homestead for Soldiers' Orphans at Gettysburg will be given this evening at the Academy of Music. There will also be a matinee to-morrow.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS an equestrian and acrobatic performances will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, Chesnut street, above Tenth, will open to-morrow evening with a great variety combination.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performance will be given this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

THE ART MALE SINGING SOCIETY will give its first soiree of the season this evening, at City Institute Hall, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets. A fine programme is announced.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY will celebrate the centennial anniversary of Beethoven by a grand concert at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon. The programme will consist of selections from the books of Beethoven.

CITY ITEMS.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusion to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA MOSS FARINE, are founded on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered,
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer, No. 146 N. Fourth street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor. 2

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fall you.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—ELLIS.—On the 14th of December, by the Rev. Matthew Gailey, Pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. GEORGE S. GRAHAM to Miss EMMA M. ELLIS, granddaughter of John McFee, all of this city. No cards.

PLUMB—MIDDLETON.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Willits, Mr. FAYETTE R. PLUMB to Miss KATE C. MIDDLETON, daughter of George W. Middleton, all of this city.

REHM—PARK.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. FRANK L. Robbins, JOSEPH REHM to LIZZIE A., daughter of the late Ingram Park, all of this city.

TAINTOR—HAINES.—On the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas P. Coulston, assisted by Rev. Isaac Styles, Mr. CHAS. C. TAINTOR, of Springfield, Ill., to MAGGIE, daughter of John T. Haines, Esq., of Frankford, Philadelphia.

DIED.

HUGHES.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of Joseph Pennock, Esq., No. 3831 Bridge street, Manayunk, Mrs. EMILY H. HUGHES, daughter of the late Dr. Hughes, United States Army, and wife of C. T. Hughes, Esq.

Funeral services will be held at the above place on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pittsburg.

LOYD.—On the morning of the 14th instant, JOSHUA T. LOYD, Jr., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sparta Lodge, K. of P.; the members of the Typographical Union, No. 2, and the remaining members of Co. K, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 339 North Seventh street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mechanics' Cemetery.

REID.—On the 14th instant, JOHN REID, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Fifty-fifth and Spruce streets, at 1 P. M., Saturday, December 17th. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Day's Hall, RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH Streets, on SUNDAY AFTERNON, 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, THOMAS CAMPBELL.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ADELAIDE MURDOCH'S LECTURE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 19, 1870.
Subject.—WOMAN'S DUTIES INCOMPATIBLE WITH FEMALE SUFFRAGE.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75 cts. and $1. Private Boxes, $5. Box Sheet now open and tickets to be obtained at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of Music. 12 15 3t

☞ REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., OF BROOKLYN,
will address the TEMPERANCE MEETING to be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Presbyterian Church on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Church WASHINGTON Square and SEVENTH Street.
Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will also address the meeting.
Music by the Choir. All are welcome. 12 15 2t

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Directors for renewal of Certificate of a Share of Stock in the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, No. 8988, standing in my name, the original having been lost or mislaid.
12 16 fmw3t S. N. THOMAS.

☞ THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—LETTER Press Copies can be taken by the new process of PRINTING at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House. 1t

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CLOTHING
at
Our Usual Low Prices.
Selling Out
although
NOT "OVERSTOCKED."

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
CEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE GLASSES,
An immense assortment.
OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
MICROSCOPES, from 50 cents to $500.
STEAM ENGINES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in sets, from 75 cts. to $150.
POCKET COMPASSES.
BOXES OF WATER COLORS.
POCKET RULES AND MEASURES.
MAGIC LANTERNS, with pictures, from $1 to $500.
FANCY THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, GLOBES, AIR PUMPS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, GALVANIC BATTERIES, MAGNETS, Etc. Etc.
MAGNETIC TOYS, MERCURIAL TOYS, Etc.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
12 15 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from	$5·00 to $8·00
Astrachan sets from	6·00 to 9·00
Ermine sets from	5·00 to 8·00
Best Royal Ermine sets from	15·00 to 25·00
Mink Sable sets from	12·00 to 30·00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from	40·00 to 75·00
Russian Sable sets from	75·00 upwards

and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices.
Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at
JOHN DAVIS',
No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET.
11 23 wfmlmrp Above Market.

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of
ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES
AT LOW PRICES.
READING LIGHTS,
DROP LIGHTS,
DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC.
BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 14t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE,
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.
PRESENTATION BIBLES,
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
Chain-Back Albums.
The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.
Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 14t4p BELOW FOURTH STREET.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

WE PROPOSE TO FOLLOW UP
THE GIGANTIC SALE
Which we have inaugurated, until we have SOLD OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
NOW IN OUR OAK HALL BUILDINGS.
WE WILL MAKE A LOSS ON THIS STOCK rather than carry it over to next season, and with a view to a SPEEDY DISPOSAL of it, we have MARKED DOWN all the prices to a figure so low that this is
UNQUESTIONABLY THE TIME FOR
GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
WE OFFER
A SUIT AND OVERCOAT AT THE PRICE FORMERLY CHARGED FOR A SUIT ALONE
AN OVERCOAT AT THE ORDINARY SELLING PRICE OF A SACK.
A SUIT AT THE PRICE USUALLY ASKED FOR A COAT.
PANTS AND VESTS AT THE REGULAR PRICE OF PANTS ONLY.
TWO BOYS' SUITS AT WHAT ONE ORDINARILY BRINGS.
PIECE GOODS MADE UP INTO GARMENTS AT FROM ONE TO SIX DOLLARS UNDER OUR REGULAR RATES FOR EACH ARTICLE.
And Everything Else at a Like Reduction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
We have opened this day the finest stock we have ever offered of
Vienna Fancy Goods,
Travelling and Hand Bags,
Shawl Straps, Etc.,
Memorandum and
Pocket Books,
Cigar and Card Cases.
Silk and Leather Fans,
Glove and Hdkf. Boxes,
Jewel Caskets and
Dressing Cases,
Thermometers, Inkstands, Etc.
We have also received a superb assortment of of elegant
English Cut Glass and Plate,
COMPRISING
Fruit Stands,
Dessert Sets,
Biscuit Boxes,
Ice Pails, Etc. Etc.
We have endeavored in procuring our assortment of SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and other JEWELRY and BIJOUTERIE of all descriptions, to suit the taste of the most careful buyers.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
TILL 9 O'CLOCK.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
12 15 2trp PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EVERY VARIETY OF
Silk,
Alpaca, and
Gingham
UMBRELLAS,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 14 10t4p PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,
Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces							$30·00
"	"	"	"	"	113	"	21·50
"	"	"	Tea	"	44	"	7·00
"	"	"	"	"	46	"	8·00
"	"	" Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles					1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces							9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces							3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces							4·00
Stone Chamber Sets							2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces							50
" Dining Plates, per dozen							1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen							50
Table Goblets							75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)							75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box							90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle							90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 28smwlmrp

1020. 1020.
PRESENTS! PRESENTS!
AT REUKAUFF'S
ART GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
French and German Carved Goods, Imported and American Pictures innumerable. 12 15 12trp
1020. 1020.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS
W. G. PERRY,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Invites attention to his large assortment of
FINE IMPORTED STATIONERY
AND
Fancy Goods,
SUITED TO THE HOLIDAYS.
WRITING DESKS, FINE POCKET BOOKS, ALBUMS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, Etc.
OUR STOCK OF CHROMOS
Closing out at very low prices to make room for alterations. 12 15 tfsp

FURNITURE, ETC.
BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. 12 6 wfmlmrp

PIANOS.
SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.
Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE, in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.
The reputation of these first-class instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor; they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any instruments made.
Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain
A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT
at a price even less than a second-rate or inferior one would otherwise cost them.
Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of these pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.
SCHOMACKER & CO.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGANS.
A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.
Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warerooms, or will be sent by mail. 12 12mwf6t4p

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1015 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos.
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Economizer, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT
Arion Piano-Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilant.
E. M. ERICE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 2 2mwlmrp

DRY GOODS.
STODDART & BROTHER offer inducements to buyers in
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
of a useful character.
Dress Goods at 15 cents
Dress Goods at 25 cents.
Dress Goods at 37½ cents.
All Wool Ecossaises, 50 cents.
Empress Cloths, 50 cents.
Closing out of all grades of
WINTER DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
Now in stock, the best grades we have had for years.
Prices from $1·50 to $3·50 per yard.
GERMAN MANTILLA VELVETS,
from $5 to $6 per yard.
SPLENDID LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS at a great reduction.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
from $8·50 to $20.
A Splendid Line from $25 to $75.
Embroideries, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Laces, etc., etc.
CITIZEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 16 3t Nos. 409, 411, and 414 N. SECOND St.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

NEW JERSEY.

The Enumeration Complete—An Increase of 231,011 in Ten Years.

The complete returns of the population of New Jersey according to the recent census are made public. The present population of the State is placed at 903,046—an increase since 1860 of 231,011, or 34·37 per cent. The population of the State by counties, in 1870 and 1860, was as follows:—

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Atlantic	14,093	11,786
Bergen	30,124	21,618
Burlington	57,389	49,730
Camden	46,260	34,457
Cape May	8,499	7,130
Cumberland	54,658	22,605
Essex	143,859	98,877
Gloucester	21,562	18,444
Hudson	128,875	62,717
Hunterdon	36,965	33,654
Mercer	46,386	37,419
Middlesex	45,094	34,812
Monmouth	43,187	39,346
Morris	42,821	34 677
Ocean	13,630	11,176
Passaic	46,423	29,013
Salem	23,949	22,478
Somerset	24,512	23,057
Sussex	23,242	23,846
Union	33,963	27,780
Warren	34,340	28,433
Total	903,046	672,035

According to the official returns of 1860, the population consisted of 646,699 whites, 25,318 free colored persons, and 18 slaves, making the total of 672,035, as given above. The progress of the State in population since 1790 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Pop.*	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
1790	184,139	....	....
1800	211,949	27,810	15·10
1810	245,555	33,606	15·86
1820	277,575	32,020	13·04
1830	320,823	45,248	16·30
1840	373,306	52,483	16·36
1850	489,555	116,249	31·14
1860	672,035	182,480	37·27
1870	903,046	231,011	34·37

The population of New Jersey, it will be seen, increased quite steadily at the rate of about 15 per cent. during each decade previous to 1840, since which date the rate of increase has been more than twice as great.

The inequalities of the increase since 1860 in counties having equal advantages in railroad facilities and quality of land is rather remarkable. The First Congressional district, which has enjoyed far less advantages than the central section of the State, exceeds both the Second and Third districts in the ratio of increase, while the Fourth exceeds it by only 5 per cent. The relative increase has been as follows:—In the First Congressional district, 28·3 per cent.; Second, 16·9 per cent.; Third, 22·1 per cent.; Fourth, 33·5 per cent.; and Fifth, 62·6 per cent. Of the agricultural counties, Cumberland exhibits the largest increase, and the only counties which maintain or run above the increase in the State at large are Hudson, Passaic, Cumberland, Essex, Bergen, and Camden.

The following gives the population of the cities and principal towns, compared with their population in 1860 and 1850:—

	1850.	1860.	870.
Newark	38,894	71,941	105,542
Increase	....	33 047	33 601
Percentage	....	87·54	46·71
Jersey City	6,856	29,226	82,290
Increase	....	22,370	53,064
Percentage	....	326·28	181·52
Paterson	11,324	19,586	33,603
Increase	....	8,252	14,017
Percentage	....	72·80	71·56
Trenton	6,461	17,228	22,929
Increase	....	10,767	5,692
Percentage	....	166 66	33·03
Elizabeth City	5,582	11,567	20,974
Increase	....	5,984	9,407
Percentage	....	107·18	81·32
Hoboken	2,668	9,662	20,314
Increase	....	6,994	10,652
Percentage	....	262·14	110·24
Camden	9,479	14,358	20,122
Increase	....	4,879	5,764
Percentage	....	51·47	40·14
New Brunswick	10,019	11,256	15,059
Increase	....	1,237	3,803
Percentage	....	12·34	33·79
Orange	4,335	8,877	9,356
Hackensack	3,506	5,488	8,045
Vineland (Landis tp)	....	....	7,235
Bridgeton	2,416	5,595	6,830
Rahway	3,306	7,136	6,258
Millville	2,932	5,932	6,100
Bordentown	2,725	4,027	6,003
Burlington	4,356	5,174	5,815
Salem	3,674	5,865	4,572
Beverly	....	1,220	2,439
Woodbury	....	1,534	1,965
Cape May City	....	....	1,393
Atlantic City	....	....	1,052

[Jersey City has been recently enlarged by the annexation of Bergen and Hudson City. In 1860 these two places had a population of 14,628, making the population within the present limits 43,884 in 1860, thus cutting down the actual increase to 38,466, or 87·22 per cent.]

THE STANDING ARMY.

From the N. Y. World.

When Burke was reproached with valuing too high the aristocratic part of the British constitution, he answered:—"I have neither vulgar admiration nor vulgar antipathy to it. I hold that order in cold and decent respect. Yet, if it were not a bad habit to moot questions on the supposed ruin of the constitution, I would readily declare that I had rather see it resolved into any other form than lost in that proud and insolent denomination." Much like that is our feeling toward an army. We look neither with fondness nor disgust on epauletted men. We know that a standing army is a necessary evil which free States must bear with for their defense and security. We know the use of an army in a republic. And we hope to see our army kept to that use, or not kept at all. We hold to the great fundamental principles in which the fathers founded this free government of civil liberty and civil law: that the military shall always be subordinate to the civil power; that the people shall say, once at least in every two years—legislative provision for the support of an army being limited by the Constitution to that period—whether the standing army shall be reduced or increased, continued or disbanded; and that the military force to be called on, when any is needed to "execute the laws" shall be "the militia," as provided in the fourteenth paragraph of the eighth section of article one of that grand old Constitution which was shaped by George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. And we do execrate, as they would, the keeping of a standing army to regulate the elections and control the people in the essential act of assigning the administration of their Government. Far better that the army should be disbanded, and every man in it let go to some honest work for his own living, than that our American system of free popular election should be perverted into military plebiscites. Rather let our free Constitution be "resolved into any other form than lost" in the tyranny and corruption of elections conducted by the pretorian guards.

Some of the army chiefs have had their eyes opened to the situation they have been pushed into. How much they care for civil liberty and popular rights we know not. But they have a sense of their own interests, and they don't relish being used up in attempts to dragoon the people to carry elections for Grant. Wherefore Sherman and Halleck have both asked to have the liability of the military to be engaged in such jobs regulated by act of Congress. That is just what the radicals do not propose to do, and they will be particularly disgusted with Halleck. They sent him South in Hancock's place—who didn't suit for it—to act not by law but in fraud of law; to manage the elections; to return bogus members to Congress to keep on the tariff for New England in spite of the great popular constituencies in New York and the Western States. And quite well he did it for them when he sent the army officer Ames, of Massachusetts, and the mulatto Revels, of Ohio, to be Senators from Mississippi. Are these things to be declared and defined in acts of Congress? And now Halleck draws back. He is no Curtius for foolish enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, when the earth is rent and gapes wide open its jaws before him. If he is not the most scrupulous man on the army list, he is one of the most prudent and intelligent. He is lawyer, author, scholar, and a man of large property amenable in vindictive damages for outrages on personal rights when the law shall recover its authority. We do not at all wonder that the army men who have all to lose and nothing to make at such work—those who know they have got all from the radicals they are to get—should now "grow circumspect," like Buckingham when the murdering tyrant loaded him too heavy.

There is another matter we would fain suggest to them: not to run the army machine to persecute the Democratic officers, such as General Hancock and all the friends of General McClellan. We would even advise them to take some timely and decent steps backwards, as in the matter of Fitz John Porter. Of all the dirty work that was done in the army for party purposes, that takes the lead. To defend Stanton and Pope, to excuse the removal of McClellan, to defeat his election to the Presidency, army officers were procured to find that McClellan's friends in the army were traitors, and that Porter traitorously failed to capture Stonewall Jackson's army. No matter that Porter showed the impossibility of capturing with his single division a force that routed Pope's whole army. No matter that lawyers like Reverdy Johnson and Judge Curtis denounced the finding on the evidence. No matter that after the war Porter brought General Lee and forty thousand witnesses that Stonewall Jackson was not there (to be captured), but their main army. The thing had been done for party purposes, and was to be sustained for them. Halleck was head of the army when the impudent fraud was perpetrated. Sherman is the head when all redress is impudently denied. We recommend to them now to conduct the army business with some regard to appearances until a Democratic administration shall take charge of it and them.

There is another matter they may as well think of in time: that the army organization will be reformed as well as the administration of it; that all statutes passed by a radical Congress to deprive President Johnson of the constitutional command of the army will be repealed; and the General-in-Chief and all the generals will be made subject to the civil head of the State. Then an organization must be provided to render the control of the civil authority actual and effectual. Every responsible government must select its chief agents. Every government on earth appoints its military chiefs in the field and in the bureau. Such is the constitutional provision in this Government. The radicals may create offices limited to the life of the incumbents. A Democratic administration will assert the exact opposite principle: that offices are not life-estates, but a public service to be executed by the fittest agents; and neither in the great military nor civil offices of the States will they allow a permanent tenure not allowed to the head of the State selected by the whole body of the people. In respect to military organization, it is sufficient in small armies to make permanent, by commission during good behavior, the commands in regiments. In a large army the rule may be carried to the organization of the divisions. That was the legionary organization of the Roman army—so perfect, said a great ancient, that "a god must have devised it." Soult, a great soldier for the field and for administration, quotes the opinion with approbation, and condemns the institution of field-marshals or other permanent commanders of *corps d'armee*. The history of the French army since the First Empire (and during it, Soult said) has justified his sagacious opinion. Generals-in-chief of armies and departments must only hold command during the judgment of the existing Government, which will select the fittest from a number of the highest grade. That is the true principle.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6·25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $6·25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $6·75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " } 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. $ 20 rptf

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

ELLIOTT & PENN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge, or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Issue $1,000,000 on 72½ miles of road, being at the rate of less than $14 000 per mile. Leased to the North Missouri Railroad Company, which guarantees the interest. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in gold, free of taxes. Price, 80 and accrued interest.

KURTZ & HOWARD,

11 25 ftulm No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.

Bankers, 5 Nassau St. N. York

Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA B. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

1 PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,

11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 18 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 17 at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 9 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 6 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 6

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 99 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 S DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA—THE NEW GOVERNING POWERS OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"I want more head and less tongue," said the greatest of modern leaders and statesmen when selecting men to fill the various offices of a new government that he was organizing. He meant that silent and steady work which allows attention to be fixed and concentrated on the task in hand, instead of being diverted and frittered away by endless discussion and garrulous, noisy comment that, moreover, discloses to all the world and place at the disposal of open or hidden enemies what should remain the treasured secret of the governing and controlling power alone. In the later days of the second Napoleonic empire talk and fanfaronade took the place of that silent will and persistent onward movement which gave such apparently resistless and unvarying success to its military enterprises and its diplomacy in the beginning of its dashing career. Meanwhile, precisely the opposite system had been adopted and was prevailing in Prussia. Bismarck is a thinker and a toiler, not a windmill of words, and from the moment when his intellect began to sway the destinies of his country babblers began to disappear from positions of high trust and confidence. Noise ceased to be an element of official life. "Silence in the ranks!" became the civic as well as the military order of the day. Everything was thoroughly organized and put in shape, and when an Austrian Cabinet with loud-mouthed threats and pompous bulletins advanced to win an easy victory, as it believed, in 1866, the overwhelming defeat at Sadowa suddenly and terribly revealed to it such skill, discipline, and resources in the Prussian antagonist as had not been even suspected at Vienna. Nay, at Paris, London, and even in New York, predictions had been nearly all upon the other side. The year 1870 has brought conspicuously before the world a repetition of this lesson, the more remarkable after so striking an example precedent.

In July last, the French Cabinet, composed of boastful talkers, who inflamed the pride and egotism of the nation, repeated the folly that Austria committed four years ago. In the meantime Prussia had been extending and developing her system of quiet preparation, and when collision came the hastily assembled French armies saw themselves utterly outnumbered, outgeneralled, and overpowered at all points. On the persons of captured German officers of inferior rank were found maps of the smallest localities and crossroads in the districts that the invaders were approaching, such as were not in the possession even of the Imperial staff of Napoleon III. After MacMahon's defeat at Woerth that distinguished marshal had to inquire the way, when retreating from the field, of the neighboring peasantry, and with no little difficulty escaped the victorious Germans, who were rapidly and easily outflanking him through their superior topographical information. Again, at Sedan the French generals were evidently surprised, owing to a similar superior knowledge of the ground on the part of their antagonists. Silence and celerity prepared and massed the Prussian forces, led them to the field, won for them the victory and hurled them upon the very heart of France. Talk was beaten; work was the conqueror.

Russia, sternly warned by the disasters of the Crimean war and the humiliations of the bitter Treaty of Paris, has also been acting on the silent plan. Gathering up and reconstructing her naval and military forces, extending her telegraphs and railroads with feverish rapidity, purchasing the best arms and enginery of war and perfecting her administration at every point, she, too, possesses, while we write, a capacity to strike how, when and where few, if any, outside of her dominions, or not in high office within them, can pretend to know. She never would have dared to brave the British lion in his den, as she is now doing, unless she knew a secret of tremendous power and had it in her grasp. A *Herald* correspondent, conversing recently with a Russian gentleman of high standing in the empire, repeats the statement from his lips that the Czar has now four hundred thousand men not far from the Austrian frontier, possesses five hundred thousand Remington rifles and two thousand mitrailleuses, along with a naval force "that is little known and has always been underestimated." Again, a reliable letter, dated at St. Petersburg but a month ago to-day, uses precisely this language:—"It is known that a new armament of our forces is completed, and that the contingent amounts to more than one million of well-drilled soldiers, while, as regards *morale*, it is far superior to what we possessed during the Crimean war." Another letter received from the Russian capital by the latest European mail and dated November 26 says that the new law levy now in progress will yield five hundred thousand fresh troops, and that a "devouring activity" reigns in the War Office there, while at Kertch, a naval port of great strength quietly constructed on the coast of the Sea of Azof, everything is in readiness for an imposing demonstration of iron-clads on the Black Sea, should occasion demand. At the same time an indescribable enthusiasm, almost fanatical in its excess, thrills throughout the empire, and in Austria the best informed publicists express little doubt that an uprising of the whole Slavonic race in favor of Russia would at once follow a declaration of war either by that power or against it.

This revelation bursts upon astonished Europe as a direct sequel to the surprises that Prussia has just hurled upon the nations like successive thunderbolts. The cloud of silent preparation that hid the laboratory of the Northern statesmen rolls apart and behold! Prussia and Russia disclosed as the masters of the scene. The one with seven hundred thousand tried, trusty and victorious veterans on the soil of France throttles that country at its capital and holds it down beneath her heel. The other but awaits the word to pounce upon Austria, should the latter lift one hostile finger, and to swoop down upon all that is left of Turkey in Europe, while Great Britain—another power lately bewildered with talk rather than sustained by action—sinks, back perforce into a secondary place. The *entente cordiale* is weighed in the balance and found wanting, and King William and the Czar have become the arbiters of the Old World.

What may we now anticipate as the next result of this wondrous transfer of dignity and might? First, a grand confederated German constitutional empire, embracing, along with the greater States which already adhere, Alsace and Lorraine, by right of reconquest; Luxemburg, by necessity, and the Germanic provinces of Austria and Russia, by political gravitation, the former power disappearing ultimately from the list of first-class States, and the latter receiving, in compensation for her German duchies, the undisturbed facility of marching southward and eastward, by such arrangements of war or peace as her strength or her diplomacy, or both, can win from her Slavonic and Ottoman neighbors.

And what of France? The situation of the hour plainly reveals the fate intended for her—to wit, either direct occupancy by the Germans for an indefinite period, or the restoration of an Orleans or a Bonaparte, backed by such portion of the three hundred thousand French veterans now prisoners in Germany as would follow and support the homo-returning standard.

King William, Emperor of Germany and Protector of France—the latter held down in her place of penitence and service, as Cæsar held her, when she was Gaul, in the iron clutch of his Roman legions. And as Cæsar placed his garrisons in the chief centres of each of the seventeen Gallic provinces, so may the German conqueror maintain an adequate force in the main French marts of trade and manufacture—at Havre, at Cherbourg, at Lyons, at St. Etienne, at Bordeaux, at Marseilles, at Toulon, as well as at Paris and in the great fortresses. Thus could he sway the industry and the commerce of forty millions of Frenchmen to their own great material benefit, perhaps, at last, but by a magnificent system so far as Germany is concerned, yet protective as against the rest of mankind, to the vast profit of his own race and realm.

Should he restore a prince of either of the fallen French dynasties to the throne he will be but returning the compliment conferred by France when she placed the usurped crown of Mexico upon the head of German Maximilian; but he will not, like the French empire, leave that prince to perish. Protection from such a fate would be the safe pretext for retaining a heavy armed contingent in the French capital and leading cities. Above all, order, law and the peace of Europe would be the rubric of the new continental system by the weight of the sword and the "Grace of God"—viz.: Russian pennons fluttering from the Dardanelles to the Danube, and the German imperial tricolor and eagle combined waving proudly from the Danube to the Atlantic!

And the end? Empires rise and fall and nations change; but the one eternal, grand design prevails. He who studies deeply may answer the anxious cry, "Watchman, what of the night?" which cheerful accents. These very combinations, this drawing together and amalgamation of peoples, uniting them in struggle and disaster first, common effort and recuperation afterward, is but beating down the barriers, opening the way, pointing out a glorious common aim—a mutual understanding that shall precede the final peace which is to give birth at last, in the fulness of time, to the confederacy of Europe and to enduring, because broadly founded, and universal liberty.

SURRATT AGAIN.

The Conspirator from a "Political Standpoint."

To the Editor of the Herald:—

While in New York I deem it my duty to state, for the benefit of the political press of this city, that I do not appear as an exponent or party principles. I had no idea that the press would regard me for an instat as a party lecturer, and feel themselves bound to take sides for or against me.

After the flattering (?) notices of last Friday and Saturday with which the New York *World* favored me, I visited on Saturday evening a gentleman of this city, a friend of mine, and one who stands high in this political arena. I asked his candid opinion upon the course which the *World* had taken in denouncing me so bitterly, when the radical press had been tame in comparison to it. Said he:—"Marble is a personal and intimate friend of mine, and I can safely say that he was led to act as he did through two considerations—namely, that he had either to come out and defend you or condemn you. He adopted the latter course, and for this reason. Had he upheld you the whole radical press would have been down on him. He could not do that, for the Democracy of this city has as much as, if not more than, it can safely carry on its shoulders at present. More than that," said he, drawing his chair closer, "the Democracy of this city is rotten to the core. In fact," lowering his voice to a whisper, "it is as rotten as damnation. Had they attempted to side with us it might have been the last feather to break the camel's back. So, in denouncing you, it was obliged to place you in the most infamous light possible, in order to give an appearance of justification to its own action." "Do you mean to say," I asked, "that the press regarded me from a political standpoint?" "I do, most assuredly," he replied. I was never more surprised in my life, and it is for this very reason that I take this means of making known to the public that I am neither in the interest of the Democratic, Radical, reform, woman's rights nor any other party. I stand upon neutral ground—upon a platform of my own. As to whether it is good or bad my friends must be the judges, not my enemies, because I laugh to scorn any of their personal attacks. "Conscious to myself of right, 'I will not be deterred from the course I choose to follow by the howlings and carpings of those who would be my friends if they dared.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 13, 1870.

—Farming operations in California are being conducted this winter on a very large scale, in consequence of the increased demand for food supplies in the mining districts of Los Angeles and San Diego. In some of the central valleys the increase of the beet crop for sugar making will be quite extensive. In the southern counties several experiments are to be made in cotton raising, while the breadth of wheat in the same region will be very much greater than last year. The San Francisco press views these signs of prosperity with much satisfaction.

—A gentleman residing at Bangor, Me., has had a very singular experience in chocolate-making. The other morning he built a fire in his cooking-stove, placed a pot of chocolate upon it, and went into the cellar to attend to the furnace. After an absence of a few moments he returned to find that the chocolate had boiled over; that the "grounds" had dried and ignited; that the flames therefrom had set fire to the wall-paper, and that the clothing hanging across the room on a wire rope had been almost entirely consumed.

—A party of hunters who lately penetrated into the interior of a cave on Beaver creek, near Glasgow, Ky., in pursuit of a fox, were rewarded for their trouble by the discovery of an oblong chamber, eighteen feet in length, cut out of the solid rock, containing the crumbling remains of human beings. The Glasgow *Times* believes that the cave must have been at one time used by a gang of murderers. "Within a few days past," says the *Times*, "we have heard of a number of persons—mostly travellers—who many years ago disappeared while in this section of country and were never afterwards heard of. One instance is remembered where a horse and buggy belonging to a traveller from Virginia were found loose upon the road near this cave, and its owner missing and never heard from.

—A citizen of Glasgow, Ky., who has had a sad experience with lawyers, recently drew up the following as his last will and testament:—

We the undersined pray to the cort or the people of this county giving this to my airs, the airs of John Leming the said parsel of land containing the shop to the airs of my estate wanting the rest of my property to my children after paying my debts.

Pleas find this out for this is bad writing but recollect that I am nervous as you know.

Left in the care of William Bradford.

Attest—WILLIAM LEMING.

HATS AND CAPS.

A WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET, —Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed an shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:50 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:33, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00

" " " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:38 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

10 5 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.....	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train.....12:30		Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Potts'e W.	
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Train.....	4:30
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	Harrisbg, Pottsville,	
To Reading.....	8:00	and Allentown Ac.	9:10
	P. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Pottsville.....	3:15	From Pottsville.....	12:35
			P. M.
		From Reading.....	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:20, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:20, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:20, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:20, 4, 7:20 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:20 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:45 a. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Scinur's Lane. Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 6:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARE, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia		9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport		7:25 A. M.
	arrives at Erie		7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia		12:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport		8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie		7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport		6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven		7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie		9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport		10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie		9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport		8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven		8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport		9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport		12:35 P. M.
"	" Milton		1:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.)

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M. 11:38 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:00 Noon.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 20 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jottings.—Skating park proprietors are jubilant.

—The Board of Aldermen hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon.

—The police are taking an active part in the contest in the First Senatorial district.

—$10,000 is demanded for a portrait by Titian of Pope Paul III.

—Otis street, in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards, is in a shocking condition.

—There are over 4000 feet of railing around Penn Squares.

—Christmas is coming. Evergreens are in the market, in a great variety of forms.

—General Wagner was serenaded last evening by the members of the Excelsior (colored) Brass Band.

—A new public school was opened in Roxborough yesterday.

—Ice covered all the ponds in the suburbs of the city this morning.

—Common rock salt mixed with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts, is claimed as a cure for felons.

—The Germantowners are complaining of the second census count.

—Logan of Common Council is opposed to all rings, unless he is allowed to be inside the circle.

—The Democratic members of Councils yesterday held a caucus on the fire bill.

—Dr. Swann, of Fountain Society notoriety, was last evening presented with a silver pitcher by the workingmen of Philadelphia.

—The Central Police Station or Detective Office of this city is represented to be fast degenerating into a mockery and a fraud.

—In a window at Twelfth and Chesnut streets there is on exhibition a handsome gold-mounted sword, to be presented to the German Fair.

—The contract for the laying of the State House pavement is the most *mammoth* job of the Mammoth Slate Pavement Company.

—The gambling-hells on Chesnut street are in full blast again, and no one knows it better than some of the "special" policemen of Mayor Fox.

—The athletic exercises as practised by the pupils of the Girls' Normal School were highly commended by the Columbus officials.

—A sheet of foolscap paper occupies the place of a pane of glass in the Chesnut street front of Common Council chamber.

—Every colored voter should remain at the poll windows on Tuesday next and see that his name is registered on the list of voters and his ballot placed in the box.

—Should the Mayor hold the Paid Fire bill the full fifteen days allowed him by law, a special meeting of Councils will be called on the last day of the year.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—Our readers should not forget that this evening and to-morrow afternoon entertainments will be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans at Gettysburg. The programme embraces a choice musical selection, a lecture on the Crusades, by J. Canning Allen, M. D., and entertaining stereopticon illustrations. The musical portion is to be under the leadership of Professor Jean Louis, and will be rendered by Miss Ida Gumpert, Mr. William Bradshaw, the Vocal Union, a chorus of six hundred voices, composed of young ladies from the Girls' Grammar Schools, and a number of gentlemen amateurs. Aside from this attractive programme, the worthy object of the entertainments should ensure full houses.

S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at their room, No. 1320 Chesnut street, last evening, at 8 o'clock P. M., Benjamin Marshall, Esq., in the chair. The agents report fifty complaints, ten arrests, five convictions, and a number of cases for trial and in course of investigation. Norristown, Germantown, and Manayunk have been visited. The drove-yards and butcher-pens have received some share of attention. A number of butchers in the lower part of the city have been arrested on the charge of starving and otherwise abusing cattle. The principals are under bail to answer in court. The late fair held at Horticultural Hall to aid the society was a success.

RIVER THIEVES AT WORK.—On Tuesday night last a barge, belonging to Captain William A. Graham, lay in the Delaware, off the Navy Yard. A party of river thieves came along in a boat, and pushed up alongside of the barge. With a pole, having a hook attached to one end of it, they pulled over into their boat about forty dollars' worth of lines, and made off. The captain discovered the party and, jumping into a yawl boat, gave chase. He followed the thieves to Port Richmond, where they abandoned their boat and the stolen property contained therein. Mr. Graham took possession of the lines and gave the boat into the charge of the Delaware Harbor Police.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED ARSON.—The coal office of Mr. Paul J. Hallowell & Co., on Hamilton street, above Twenty-second, was entered by thieves last night and robbed of a coat, a lot of postage stamps, and a number of articles of trifling value. The robbers effected an entrance by prying open a back window-shutter. Not satisfied with carrying off whatever they could lay their hands upon, they attempted the destruction of the office by fire. A desk-drawer was taken out, and the contents, consisting of papers, etc., set on fire. Fortunately the flame died out, and did not communicate to the woodwork, as was expected.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—About 12 o'clock last night, while a party of friends were enjoying an entertainment at a residence in West Wallace street, the bell of a house in the neighborhood was rung in a great hurry, and a request made in the name of the lady giving the party to loan her a dozen silver spoons. The elder portion of the family were themselves at the party, but fortunately the young folks at home were wide enough awake to be cautious about the matter. A personal inquiry proved that caution had prevented a very nicely arranged swindle.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Charles Penn, a colored man living at Sixth and Lombard streets, was arrested last night upon the charge of the larceny of $26 from a colored sailor named George Townsend, of Charleston, S. C. Penn invited Townsend to his home, and after robbing him of the sum named, he cleared him out, threatening to arrest him if he returned. The sailor made known his complaint to a policeman, and the accused was arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

THE GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, which commences at Horticultural Hall, on Tuesday next, the 20th instant, will contain, among other things, three objects of absorbing curiosity—a murderous Mitrailleuse, a French Chassepot, and a German Zundnadelgewehr or Needle-gun. People have read so much about these destructive weapons of war that they will naturally desire to see them.

LOW TIDE.—The tide in the Delaware is lower than it has been for many years. At flood tide, 8 o'clock this A. M., the water was so low that the boats of the Delaware Harbor police were lying high and dry in the dock at Noble street wharf. This is something remarkable.

FOR THE BENEFIT of the widow and family of the late Captain Christian we have received further contributions of $5 from George Sheppard, Esq., and $5 from Captain Peter Deacon. The charitable can find no worthier objects on whom to bestow a small portion of their means.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—E. F. Francis, residing at Spafford and Bainbridge streets, was arrested last night upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed for trial.

THEFT.—John H. Ackley was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of boots from a store on Second street, above Green. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed for trial.

THE HEBREW BALL.—Great preparations are being made for the Hebrew Ball to be given at the Academy of Music on the 18th of January, and it promises to be one of the most magnificent affairs of the season.

MISS ADELAIDE MURDOCH will lecture on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. Her subject will be "Woman's Duties Incompatible with Female Suffrage," and a very interesting lecture may be expected.

FOR THE FAIR.—A mitrailleuse, a trophy of the war in Europe, is now on the way to this city for exhibition at the German fair, which opens on December 20. It will arrive about Monday next.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning an unknown white man was found dead in the yard of the residence No. 748 South Third street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Election Judge Indicted.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The Grand Jury for the present term of Court have indicted William J. McCullough, an election judge of the Fifth division of the Twenty-sixth ward, charging him with embezzling the certificate of election he was to return to the Board of Ward Judges, with making a false and fraudulent return, and with perjury in violating his official oath. The case was called for trial this morning, but a motion to quash the indictment was filed, which delays the case.

Street Car Difficulty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

A. D. Bender was tried this morning for assault and battery upon Thomas Vaughn. It appeared that on the night of November 13 Mr. Vaughn got into a Tenth street car, at Brown street, near 12 o'clock, and asked for a pass out Market street, and the conductor, having no passes of that date, gave him one dated the 14th. When he offered this to Bender, the conductor of the Market street car, he refused to take it, and ordered him to get out. Mr. Vaughn declined to obey, and Bender forcibly put him out.

The Commonwealth offered to prove that it was the recognized custom with these lines of railway to give post-dated passes late at night and this conductor had made returns of them, but the Court excluded the evidence and instructed the jury that a pass dated the 14th was not good on the 13th, the consequence being that Vaughn had no right to remain in the car upon it. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1870.

The local money market to-day is without special feature, though money is rather scarcer and rates firmer than heretofore. An effort is evidently being made in New York, and perhaps elsewhere, to create a stringency of money with a view to "bear" the stock market, but we doubt whether the influence extends to this centre, though capital is growing less accessible every day except on call loans and collaterals which secure to lenders full control of their funds for future operations. The rates still range between 5½ and 6½ per cent. on Governments and good collaterals, and 7@9 per cent. for choice business paper of short dates.

Gold is quiet, steady, and a fraction lower, ranging between 110⅝ and 110¾.

Governments are also off ⅛@⅜, in sympathy with gold.

The stock market was dull and prices are off. State and city loans were steady at last quotations.

Reading Railroad sold at 48⅝@48·94, the latter b. o.; small sales of Pennsylvania at 61; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¼; 51½ was bid for Minehill; 45 for North Pennsylvania; and 37½ b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 32¾@33⅛ b. o. The balance of the list was quiet. A sale of Mechanics' Bank at 31½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s New.			100 sh Read R..b60.	48·94	
	c&p..100		100	do.....b60.	48·94
100 sh Reading R...			100	do.....	48¾
	cash .	48¾	170 sh Leh Nav St..		33
400	do.....	48¾	100	do.....	33
100	do.....	48¾	200	do...b30.	33⅛
100	do.....	48¾	200	do...b5.	33
100	do.....s5.	48¾	200	do.....b.	32⅞
100	do ....b30.	48·81	500	do..b30.	33
100	do.....	48¾	11 sh Mech Bk..b.		31½
200	do...b5.	48¾	24 sh O C & A R....		46¾
100	do.....	48¾	4 sh Penna RR...		61
200	do.....b30.	48·81			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅛; do. 1862, 107⅛@107½; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 10?⅛@107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109⅞@110⅛; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅞@110⅛; Gold, 110¾@110⅞; Silver, 105@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 79@800; Central Pacific Railroad, 92@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 550@580.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅞	11·20 A. M.	110⅞
10·15 "	110⅞	12·10 P. M.	110⅞
10·40 "	110⅞	11·14 "	110⅞
11·05 "	110⅞	12·15 "	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.—Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $25 ₮ ton.

Seeds—There is not much Cloverseed coming forward, and the article sells at 10¼@10½c. per pound. Timothy is held at $5·50@6. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2@2·10.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, but prices remain without change. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25 for low grades up to $7@7·25 for choice and fancy. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·12½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of Indiana red at $1·43@1·45; Pennsylvania do. at $1·24@1·37, and amber at $1·45@1·48. Rye may be quoted at 90@92c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but we continue yesterday's quotations; sales of 4500 bushels new yellow at 68@71c. Oats command full prices; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c.

2000 bushels two-rowed New York Barley sold at 80c.

Whisky may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western iron-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"It will be remembered that on several occasions during the past month, and, in fact frequently since the beginning of fall, the 'bears' in the stock market have endeavored to render the money market stringent, but each time have failed to accomplish their schemes, both from the great abundance of capital in the city this season, and from the absence of any accidental circumstances calculated to help them. They went so far as to invoke the aid of one of the prominent down town banks, which locked up $2,500,000 for a day or two, but on this occasion they suddenly lost the alliance of the bank, because one of the officials of the Currency Bureau at Washington happened to be on a tour of inspection in this city, and frightened it into propriety. At length they discovered that today the city government was about to call in, or would have called in from the day previous, the sum of about $3,600,000, in order to meet the payment of interest on and redeem a portion of the county debt (the city and county having been consolidated, the county and city debt are now the same thing), while they calculated that during the balance of the month the various dividend-paying institutions would begin a general withdrawal of loans and moneys in order to prepare for the payment of the dividends which fall due the latter part of this month and during the beginning of January. The clique operators arranged their plans at a special meeting held a few days since, and fixed to day for the grand attack. Its brilliant success does credit to their abilities as financiers and speculators, no matter how culpable they may be in offending so grievously against the general moral code of society and commerce.

"The rate advanced to seven per cent., gold, after which a 'commission' of a sixteenth was paid. The demand becoming greater, borrowers became urgent, and as money must be had to make their accounts good, commissions of one-eighth per cent., one-quarter per cent., and even one-half per cent. per day were paid for the use of money over night. The highest rate was the one last mentioned. The stringency was precipitated with a suddenness unequalled in the history of Wall street.

"To trace the stringency more in detail, money opened at seven currency, advanced to seven gold, and thence to one-half per cent. commission, but from this point it relaxed slightly—viz., to one-quarter per cent. 'and interest,' which was the latest rate on the street this evening."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....34 | 11 A. M.....39 | 2 P. M.....41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark L. Baron, Holmes, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Jonathan May, Neill, from Port Henry, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Montezuma, Allen, from Beverly, with mdse.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outer, from Norfolk.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 15.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Sage Schuyler, John Pease, H. Contant, Dreadnaught, C. B. Leigh, and St. James, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 16.—The J. C. Baker, M. F. Hannigan, Hope, M. A. Wagner, T. Vosburgh, Clara Newkomet, and Sam. Wardwell, all with coal, for New York, left last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 14th inst., and proceeded.

Steamers General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah, and Georgia, Crowell, for Charleston, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamers William P. Clyde, Sherwood; Concord, Norman; Mars, Grumley; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire; and Sarah, Jones, all for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Steamers C. W. Lord, Post, from Havana via Savannah; Huntsville, Crowell, and Zodiac, Nickerson, from Savannah, at New York yesterday.

Bark Cardenas, Keller, for Cardenas via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs James Alderdice, Willetts, hence for Bridgeport; A. Tirrell, Ellwood, and Helen Mar, Nickerson, do. for Boston, at New York yesterday.

Schr W. Brainard, Lee, hence for Portland, Conn.; Ald, Smith, do. for Somerset; N. & H. Gould, Chase, do. for Malden, Mass.; Adele Trudell, Camp, do. for Pawtucket; and Ida Dearing, from Elizabethport for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Susan, Sears, hence for Boston, at Bass River 12th inst.

Schr Fanny G. Warner, Dickerson, hence, at Bridgeport yesterday.

Schr Raven's Wing, York, hence, at New Bedford 14th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

BEGIN WITH THE NEW VOLUME.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF

Popular Literature and Science.

NOW READY,

THE JANUARY NUMBER.

ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THE HOLIDAYS.

COMMENCING THE NEW VOLUME.

WITH TWO FINE FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS.

CONTENTS.

I. THE RED FOX. A beautiful and pathetic story, containing a striking picture of Indian character. By Clara F. Guernsey. Illustrated.
II. AN AMERICAN'S CHRISTMAS IN PARIS. A lively sketch of the embarrassments of an American unacquainted with French. By Celia Logan Kellogg.
III. WHOM ALL THINGS NAME. A poem founded upon a Mohammedan legend. By Helen Bostwick.
IV. THE PANHELLENIC DREAM. A masterly article upon the Eastern question. Rich in curious facts and novel views. By Stephen Powers.
V. A TRIP TO DAHOMEY. An interesting account of the only visit ever made by an American to the City of Abomey. In Two Parts. Part I. By J. W. Watson.
VI. HATHAWAY STANGE; or, The Second of January. A spirited and captivating story. In Two Parts. Part I.
VII. LIFE. A pleasing and thoughtful poem. By M. H. K.
VIII. SCRIBBLES ABOUT RIO. A very able and interesting article, replete with anecdotes of the Imperial family and court. By Robert M. Walsh, formerly Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brazil.
IX. IRENE. Part IV. An entertaining story of Southern life. Illustrated.
X. MY HOUSEKEEPING IN ROME. A description of domestic life in the Eternal City. By Pauline E. Henry.
XI. THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. A valuable and exhaustive paper, distinguished for the accuracy of its statements and the fullness of its details. By David A. Wells, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue.
XII. OLD AND NEW. A poem appropriate to the season. By Edgar Fawcett.
XIII. BOYS. A very amusing sketch. By A. G. Penn.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Charles IX of Denmark—Young Russia—Some Recollections of Thackeray—M. Guizot—Parings.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

The Seventh Volume of this Magazine begins with the JANUARY number, and the conductors feel justified in stating that the arrangements already made, with those still in progress, for the coming year, are such as will enable them to furnish an increased amount of POPULAR READING IN THE BEST AND MOST EMPHATIC SENSE.

Their great object and constant aim will be to supply the public with LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT OF A REFINED AND VARIED CHARACTER, as well as to present in a graphic and striking manner THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION AND SOUNDEST VIEWS ON SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Among the contributions now on hand or specially engaged are an unusually attractive list of TALES, NARRATIVES, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS; papers on EUROPEAN POLITICS by writers who have had peculiar opportunities for acquiring information; accounts of the internal state of Paris by a contributor who has remained in that capital during the siege; historical articles by Francis Parkman and other writers of eminence in this department; and a description of the Army Medical Museum at Washington, prepared with the approval and under the supervision of the Surgeon-General.

A larger space than heretofore will be devoted to OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, which will be enriched with short and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics. Reviews and Book Notices, written with ability and entire independence, will be included in the LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Illustrations designed by distinguished artists and engraved in the highest style will accompany each number.

TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents.

CLUB RATES.—Two Copies, $7; Five Copies, $16; Ten Copies, $30; and each additional copy, $3.

SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE CLUBBED

With THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, a valuable monthly of Recreation and Instruction, profusely illustrated, edited by Dr. Thomas Guthrie. $5·50.

With GOOD WORDS, a profusely illustrated Magazine of General Literature, edited by Norman Macleod, D. D. $5·75.

With GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG, a profusely illustrated Magazine for Young People, edited by Georgh MacDonald, LL.D., $5·50.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET,
11 Philadelphia.

BONBONS DE PARIS.

Paris Confections

Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.

Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of

Paris Fancy Boxes,

Comprising a magnificent assortment of BASKETS AND BONBONNIERES.

C. PENAS,
No. 830 WALNUT STREET,
12 5 mwf9t PHILADELPHIA

FRESH IMPORTED

DUNDEE MARMALADE,

SPANISH OLIVES,

FRENCH MUSTARD,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

Agent for the Urbana Wine Company,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Just Received from New York Auctions

AN

IMMENSE JOB LOT

OF

ASTRACANS
ASTRACANS
ASTRACANS

AND
AND
AND

CARACULLAS,
CARACULLAS,
CARACULLAS,

Bought Cheap for Cash, and will be

SOLD

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry, and
Silverware

In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 tj1 PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES OF ALMOST EVERY KIND AND MATERIAL.

NOSE SPECTACLES
Tortoise Shell, Rubber, Gold, or invisible steel.
Spy Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers.

OPERA GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS

Priced and Illustrated Catalogues sent gratis.
This is the oldest Spectacle house in America.

W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

STEEL TAPE MEASURES,
STEEL GRADUATED RULES,
STEEL STRAIGHT EDGES,
STEEL TRIANGLES AND SQUARES.

Priced and illustrated Catalogues gratis.

W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
Dividers, Parallel Rules, Drawing Pens,
Bow Pens, Bow Pencils, Protractors,
Triangular Scales, Tape Measures,
Drawing Paper, Paints, etc.,
Compasses, Transits,
and Levels.

Priced and illustrated Catalogues gratis.

W. Y. McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 fm9trp Philadelphia.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tj1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CARPETINGS.

INVITATION.

Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and O Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 16 mwf tj 1 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choice Selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by

FARR & BROTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.
12 2 fmw10t8p BELOW FOURTH.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 16 tf

WINES.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

A Suitable Present for All.

FINE OLD BRANDIES,
DELICATE SHERRIES,
DRY OLD PORTS,
RARE OLD MADEIRAS,
GOOD OLD WHISKIES,
CLARETS, SAUTERNES,
HOCKS, MOSELLES,
CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,
IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF

CHAMPAGNES,

All carefully packed, and delivered free of charge.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.

J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.